# The Wainwright Star

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PROV LIBRARIAN dh

## LOCAL BOARD OF TRADE PETITIONING GOVERNMENT FOR CONTINUOUS SERVICE

That our town should have a night as well as a day phone service, and every day of the week, there are few who will deny. Other towns and villages both east and west of course, would share in this comfort and convenience. As an example of the urgent need of continuous service the following could be cited: a week or so ago a farmer living seven miles from Heath, sickness occuring at his home, drove to the Heath telephone station hoping to phone Wainwright for Dr. Little's professional service. He found when he arrived at Heath that it was after 8 o'clock and the 'phone office connection with Wainwright cut off. He could not wire, for there was no telegraph station there. What was the man to do? He got in touch with Wainwright in this roundabout and expensive way. Through the kindness of the Heath operator he phoned to Tofield, which has a night service, and asked Tofield to wire Dr Little at Wainwright who getting the wire drove to Heath where he joined the farmer and drove to the home to relieve the distressed. This is an isolated case no doubt, but there are many other such that never come to light. All this inconvenience would have been unnecessary if we had a continuous phone service here with connections with other places on both sides. A petition is being circulated throughout the district covered between Irma and Chauvin asking the telephone company to establish a night service. The petitions is being circulated by Wainwright Board of Trade. It will be for the benefit of our town and district if all will support this scheme.

## RIBSTONE OPENS CURLING RINK LAST SATURDAY

The enterprising village of Ribstone, last Saturday opened a splendid new curling rink. A representative from the Star played in the first game and reports fine ice, one of the best on which he ever slid a stone. Ribstone can be reached very conveniently from Wainwright by rail, and there is ample time between trains to play off good games. The Wainwrigh curlers will welcome the Ribstone rink into the curling farternity. All information regarding the rink for arrangements for games with Ribstone should be made through Mr J. L. Crittenden, president of the club, or Mr A. Ruth, the Secretary. Ribstone people may well be proud of their achievements when larger towns and villages have not the facilites for the enjoyment of this winter sport.

### CHURCH NOTES

St Thomas Church Sunday Feb 4th Septuagisima. 11 a.m. matins, 2.30.—Sunday school, 7.30.—Evensong and choir practice. Morning and Evening Preacher—The Vicar.

Note—The early Celebration of the Holy Communions is discontinued until further notice. Thursday —1st Vestry meeting at the Vicarage 8 p.m.

Both services in Grace Methodist church next Sunday will be conduted by the pastor Rev. R. K. Swenerton. At the morning service the subject will be "Staggering not at the promises." The young ladies will render a special selection. In the evening there will be the usual song-service at 7.15. The choir will render special music. The subject of the sermon will be 'Gods Wages.' The The Sunday school meets at 3 p.m. Mr Jas Madder Supt.

The Man of Galilee turned his back upon the office of world power, dominance and overlordship, when the tempter offered him the kingdoms of the world for his possession, and trod the path of duty to God. The ultimate result for him was the throne of the kingdoms not made with hands eternal in the heavens. Caesar, Alexander, Napoleon, Kaiser coveted world power, dominance and overlordship and the result was and will be failure. Caesar died by the dagger in the hand of his friend. Alexander died of a broken heart. Napoleon died in St Helena's prison amid the raging sea. Kaiser William thoroughly disgusted with his own madness folly and failure will in all probability die by the dagger in his own "one unwithered hand"

### THE WEATHER

As everybody probably knows cold weather has prevailed in Wainwright and district for the past four or five days, but ever one may have a different opinion as to the actual temperature. Some will tell you it was as cold as 50 below. As a matter of fact the lowest point registerd by the school thermometer during the present cold snap was 37 below, which may be judged fairly accurate.

## FIRE BRIGADE HAD HURRIED CALL; BUT NO FIRE TO DROWN

The sounding of the fire alarm last Monday morning brought out quite a scurry of people besides the firemen. The extreme cold and the strong wind must have thoroughly aroused our population to the terrible dangers of fire under such conditions and they were determined to do all in their power to check its dastardly and disastrous work. Their services however were not needed as the fire was extinguished almost immediately, where it originated.

The Wainwright Pharmacy was the centre of attraction for a few minutes, in which establishment the fire originated, through the explosion of some first of July fire crackers. As these discharged in rapid succession one might have thought, in the excitement of the moment, that war had suddenly broken out in our midst. But our fears in that respect and in respect of having a big fire in town were soon allayed when the innocent little crackers was led to the rear of the building where they spent themselves without injury to life, limb or property. The Fire Brigade returned perhaps, somewhat disappointed that it had not the opportunity of showing its usual skill and valour.

The U. F. A. in convention last week went solidly in favor of asking the government to adapt Dominion Prohibition as a war measure and after that to take a referendum for its continuance.

We welcome our advertising columns this week, Mr S. R. Bowerman. It will pay you to read his ad each week. Start now by turning to the back page and look over the bargains for this week.

"Cowardice or would it be better to be a living coward than a dead hero' will be the subject of the evening service in the Presbyterian church next Sunday. Other services as usual. Good music.

## DAUGHTERS OF EMPIRE RINK SOCIAL WAS PLEASANT AFFAIR

The rink sociable and money raising affair conducted by the local branch of the Daughters of the Empire, was held last Thursday, an enjoyable event. The pay as you enter and pay as you go scheme was adopted and resulted in a handsome sum for the coffers of the society.

The rink was kindly placed free of charge at their disposal by the town council. The mayor and some of the councillors being present not only gave patronage and sanction to the affair but also entered into the enjoyment of the evening. The ice was in good shape and the skaters indulged to the full, in the extended period for skating and reluctantly left the ice at eleven oclock. The band rendered excellent service, under the leadership of G. H. Beaudry during the evening.

## FARMERS CAN GET EVERGREEN TREES FREE OF CHARGE

The Forestry Branch have a number of evergreens to send out to farmers this spring. These evergreens make the very best possible shelter belt for our prairie climate. One or two rows of these varieties are worth more as a shelter than several rows of trees such as maple and poplar which lose their leaves in the winter.

The department however will not distribute trees for planting in towns or villages, moreover trees will be given only to farmers who need them. If a mans farm is already protected by bluffs or natural timber he will not be eligible to receive these evergreens.

If you wish to get any of these evergreens fo your farm write at once for the conditions under which they are distributed addressing your inquiry to Forestry Branch Nursery, Indian Head, Sask.

George Rosbalt of Irma spent the week-end in Wainwright.

W.L. Cambell, merchant of the town of Viking is a visitor here this week having some dental work done with Dr McQueen.

Bud Simmerman is conducting a big sale this week at Elrose, Sask.

A considerable number of Edgerton people attended the Elite Theatre here Monday evening, and appreciated the Eckhards performances.


FULL OF LOCAL NEWS THE WAINWRIGHT STAR

Subscribe to your local paper and pay in advance. Write or phone in your news about your new barn, your new tractor or team, who is visiting you, who got married or died, or have a new baby. This is what it exists for, to give the local news and to discuss local matters. These local items are as important to you as world news, the discussions of local questions are as vital to your life as any worldwide issues. The local paper does not exist to tell you what the world is doing, nor to discuss matters touching the affairs of nations; its place is to keep you in touch with your neighborhood. Nothing else can take its place; you can choose between big dailies, but you must take the local paper if you would know the local news. It is of more importance for you to know what is being done close to your home than what is happening a thousand miles away. If you must drop some paper this year, do not drop your local paper nor your own farm paper. The up-to-date farmer, or needs his farm paper as much as the grocery or hardware dealer needs the commercial publication that is devoted to his interests. Read as widely as you wish if you can afford it but take your local paper and your farm publication always.


## Big Change In C. P. R. Lands

Notice has just been received by Wainwright Realty Company advising the change in C. P. R. Lands. On and after the first day of Feburary 1917 the C.P.R. will sell their lands on ten year terms instead of twenty as here-to fore. A better contract for all conserned will be put into effect and those wishing to purchase land will do well to call and examine the new agreement. There will likely be an increase in price before spring.

## WASHBURN ADDS EDMONTON CUP TO HIS COLLECTION

The game finishing the curling competition for the Edmonton cup was played last Thursday evening at the local rink, between Washburn and Bryant resulting in another victory for Washburn who places the above trophy on his shelf amongst his collection. The score stood as follows 13-9

VIKING BEATEN

A rink consisting of Primrose, Washburn, Munn and skipped by Ross went to Viking last Saturday and played the picked rink of Viking, which is to play in the Edmonton Bonspiel, and gave it a big trimming. The game resulted in a score of 14-5 in favor of Wainwright.

Following are the draws in the Hudson competition for the week ending Tuesday Feb. 6th.

January 31st—Ferguson vs. Fieldhouse, Washburn vs. A Ross

February 1st—Munn vs. Bryant, Gerow vs. Wanless.

Febuary 2nd—A. Ross vs. Ferguson. Washburn vs. Fieldhouse.

February 5th—Bryant vs. Wanless, Gerow vs. Munn.

February 6th—A. Ross vs. Fieldhouse, Washburn vs. Ferguson.

The opening games in the Hudson competition, were played last night, following is the result:—Bryant 13 vs. Gerow 9. Munn 11 vs. Wanless 0.

| RINKS | WON | LOST |
|---|---|---|
| Munn | 1 | 0 |
| Bryant | 1 | 0 |
| A. Ross | 0 | 0 |
| Washburn | 0 | 0 |
| Fieldhouse | 0 | 0 |
| Ferguson | 0 | 0 |
| Gerow | 0 | 1 |
| Wanless | 0 | 1 |

Mrs R. K. Swenerton and Mrs H. C. Munn are expected home on Friday from Toronto.

## DISTRICT COURT SITTINGS HELD HERE LAST WEEK

A considerable number of people were in attendance at the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon last when His Honor Judge H. C. Taylor of Edmonton held the regular civil sittings of the District Court here. A few cases were disposed of the greater number going over to the March sittings. The small debt case of Shawaga vs Trefink was dismissed without costs; H. V. Fieldhouse for the plaintiff, H. P. May for the Defendant. Decision was further reserved in the case of Cochrane vs Klingaman, tried in October as was also that of Steffansen vs Pfeifer.

The damage case of Vickery vs Merry, an action for false imprisonment, was heard. On motion by defendant's solicitor for a non-suit, the judge allowed the plaintiff to amend so as to make it an action for malicious prosecution; and evidence was then heard for the plaintiff on this count. His Honor reserved judgment on the motion of defendant for a non-suit on the amended pleadings. H. V. Fieldhouse for the plaintiff; H. P. May for defendant.

The action of Hussey vs Kessler was settled before trial R. E. McLaughlin of Edmonton appeared with M. G. Cardell for the Defendant; H. P. May for the plaintiff. Consent judgment for $600.00 and costs for the plaintiff was the basis of settlement.

The amount of litigationin this district has reached a stage when the number of sittings of the civil court has been increased to five, the District Court judges suggesting that special sittings would be held on application of the local solicitors. Special chamber days for Wainwright will also be granted if the amount of such business at this point will warrant the attendance of a judge monthly. This has been the case at Vermilion where it has been found that a local chamber day has materially benefitted the practice of the district solictors

## BUDGET OF NEWSY ITEMS FROM THE TOWN EDGERTON

The local members of the U. F. A. who attended the convention are full of praise for the splendid program and treatment they received at Edmonton.

Mrs Tranner is still on the sick list. She expects to go to the States in hope of regaining her health.

Mrs Warnick, Mrs Hallet and Mrs Moore were shopping and taking in the U. F. W. A. at the capital.

The Hard Time 'dance was well attended and sure enough looked like hard times if dress is to be considered: The ladies were dressed in flour sacks, rag dresses, jute sacks, etc, etc. The gentleman were fussed up as clowns, tramps, broken down sports, Irish comedians, etc The ladies prize was won by Miss young and the gentlemens prize by Mr D. Howitt.

The gentlemen were put before a mock judge and jury and fines were levied, which were devoted to the Red Cross Fund.

The refreshments for the dances this week were served by Hotel Cecil, chicken and oysters were part of the menu

continued on page five

## Is It Possible To Make Snow Plow

The recent snow storms have left many of our sidewalks al most impassable. This is especially true of those in the residential districts. How much would it cost the town to make a temporary snow plow, after the pattern of the instrument used in the summer time to level off the streets? A device of this kind would level off the walks and make it much easier and more comfortable for the ladies to get around. It might improve the looks of the town streets too. The town has the men and horses; all that seems to be necessary, is a few hours time and an improvised plow. Is this an impossibility?

## BOARD OF PENSIONS COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA APPOINTED

The Dominion Government have appointed a Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada with offices in Ottawa. As this Board wish to cause as little delay as possible in dealing with communications with regard to pensions, they wish the public to correspond directly with the Board of Pensions Commissioners, Ottawa.

A great deal of delay may be caused by communications being sent through other Departments of the Government.

The Patriotic Fund Association and the Military Hospitals Commissions have kindly consented to give information and assistance to those wishing to write direct to the Board of Pension Commission. These societies have offices in certain localities throughout Canada.

In addition, in order to facilitate the granting of pensions, the Board is opening Branch pension offices in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Barrie, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John's, and Halifax. All information with regard to pensions may be obtained from these offices.

## Methodist Plan Supper Feb 9th

"Better than ever" is the motto of the ladies of Grace Methodist church in connection with the supper in which they will hold Friday Feb 9th from 6 to 8 p.m. in the church. Baked beans meats, salads, pies, cakes and other tasty things will be served. No effort is being spared by the ladies to make this one of the most attractive events of the season. Plan to take your supper at Grace church Friday Feb 9th.

## SPLENDID REELS BEING SHOWN AT ELITE THEATRE

"The Man From Nowhere" one of the special Red Feather feature on the Elite Theatre screen last Friday night was one of the best films presented here for a long time. The management of this show is doing all in its power to bring good reels before the Wainwright public. Another Red Feather special will be shown next Friday night. It will be a completed picture in five reels and is entitled "It Happened in Honolulu."—Myrtle Gonzles.

## SOME WAR NEWS YOU MAY NOT HAVE THOUGHT ABOUT

Norwegian women are being organized for special service in case of war.

In Holland the daily bread allowance allotted to each person over one year of age is to be four fifths of a pound. Persons doing heavy manual labor will receive supplementary rations.

During the first quarter of the present year, according to the new regulations just promulgated by the municipality of Berlin, infants who were two years old on the 31st of December 1916, are entitled to only one and a half pints of milk per day. Four year old children will get only three quarters of a pint and six year old children will get no milk at all. The children's other rations is to be one pound of oatmeal a week. Germany's army is as yet well fed but her civillian population is evidently on the verge of starvation.

## THE ECKHAROTS IN ELITE THEATRE FINE ENTERTAINERS

Despite the inclemency of the weather last Monday evening a large audience greeted the Eckhardt entertainers in the Elite Theatre. The program which was a more varied nature than they usually give, was very entertaining and in a great many respects well carried through. Some very clever work was done on the various musical instruments, but perhaps the most outstanding fete was the imitation of the "New York Westminister Chimes" on the Banjo by Mr Eckhardt Jr. There was an abundance of songs, wit, and humor and each actor and actress, whether senior or Juvenile was good in his or her part. The audience was specially captivated by the songs of little boy "Bobby," who is said to be the youngest song writer on the American continent. He is nine years of age; has been travelling with the company for some time. His final contribution to the program was a selection of which he is the author, both of the words and the music, "Tommy Atkins your alright."

## CANADIAN SOLDIERS WELCOMED BY IRISH ON SUNDAY LAST

In the city of Armagh, Ire. land last Sunday the Orange and the Green united on the occasion of the arrival in that city of the Duchess of Connaughts Own Canadian Soldiers. Orangemen and Catholics in that country blended their colors and forgot their differences for the first time since the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. The soldiers attended divine service in the cathedrals represented by the Orange and the Green. Over in that land the influence of war has the effect of taking the bitterness out of party feelings and the barriers separating the classes are, for the first, time, at least breaking down.

Edmonton Bonspiel begins on next Tuesday the 6th. The G.T.P. is offering a fare and a third rate. Get your tickets at the begining of week.

# The Squire's Sweetheart

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

The Squire thought of the Pharisees, but was too reverent to speak of it. He had all the shyness about speaking of religious matters which belongs to the Englishman of the upper classes and the Anglican Church. He was not at all interested in what Mrs. Ellison said about Lady South's stockings and petticoats. In fact, he was shy as at an indelicacy; but the feeling was slight as compared with the indignation he felt about the gossip.

"I am sorry," he said in an icy voice, "to have listened to so much that cannot be true of a lady I honor," and, lifting his hat, he went off, leaving Mrs. De Montmorency in a state of bitter affront, which set her tongue wagging more freely to the next person she met.

The Squire walked on fuming. He was on his way to see Mrs. Bartlett, who was now out of the hospital. She had not known where to go to hide her scarred and marred face; and she seemed as desperately eager to run into a hole and hide as ever did a mouse before a cat or a hare before dogs.

He had taken her by the hand and had found a place of refuge for her as hidden as might be. Inside his park wall there was a cottage which had once been a gate-lodge. The gates had proved inconvenient, too far from the house, and had been blocked up, but the lodge remained. It stood in an old orchard of gnarled apple-trees, very pleasant in the spring and summer. It had been empty for a good long time now, being left inaccessible and remote by the walling up of the gates. He had been thinking of breaking a wicket-gate in the wall to give access to the village, which lay just beyond the wall, so that the place might be isolated for an inmate. It was a pretty little place, and it seemed a pity that it should not be occupied.

He had spoken of it to Mrs. Bartlett, and the poor face had worn an expression as though she thirsted after green places and water-springs. As soon as she was able to be removed from the Cottage Hospital his carriage had been sent for her to bring her to the lodge. No one was surprised. The Squire was always doing quixotic things in the most quixotic way. The Squire's coachman confided to the servants' hall that he thought "the like of 'er might have come by carrier's-cart," but the Squire's servants, for all his gentleness, knew how to obey his behests without any show of opposition or negligence.

She had brought away with her the Persian kitten which no one at the cottage hospital had wanted.

The Squire had not been present at her arrival. The following day he walked over to see if she was comfortably installed. She had told him she could do fine needlework, and his first idea had been to ask Mrs. Brown, his housekeeper, to employ her in the linen-room. Mrs. Brown was always complaining of the degeneracy of these days in the matter of needlework. Since Betty Hale died, she had had no one to whom she could entrust the darning of the beautiful old damask and fine linens, and she had been complaining of the accumulation of things needing repair in the linen closets.

When the Squire knocked at the door, which stood a little ajar, showing one wall of the passage with a few old colored prints upon it and a tall old clock ticking away in the corner, he had a sense of being observed, overlooked. When he came in, Mrs. Bartlett was standing, considering a pile of linen which Mrs. Brown had sent down from the house. He had walked in in answer to her "Please come in."

She turned about, and through the thickening of her disfigured skin he felt rather than saw that she reddened painfully.

His first instinct was to avert his eyes, to look away; but he hastily reconsidered it. He smiled, looking at the poor, seamed face as though it were quite normal.

"So you are settled in, Mrs. Bartlett," he said.

"Oh, yes, sir. What a little Paradise of a place! I shall be quite happy here, sir; may the Lord reward you! Won't you sit down, sir?"

He sat down in the little parlor where the gate-leg table was heaped with the linen, and the smoke-blue Persian lay curled up on a chair in front of the fire, fast asleep. The lodge was quite prettily furnished, in cottage style. It had not gone to rack and ruin. Occasionally, in summer, it had had an inmate, someone from London, from the Convalescent Home for Poor Ladies, for which Lady Clarissa had done so much, that it had become a pious duty with her son to continue her benefactions.

He had called upon those occasional guests of his, as he regarded them. He knew pretty well all the types of reduced ladyhood; and these poor things had covered the whole range of depressed energy. They had usually found the place lonely, which it was, and had departed with resignation when their month was over. Not one had seemed to desire the cottage for her own, else it would not have been available now for Mrs. Bartlett.

The place had a new home-like air as though someone at last had settled down and made their own of it. He thought to himself that Mrs. Bartlett must have been up at daybreak; for the room was shining, its brass candlesticks and brass fender polished to gold; the windows cleaned; the little bookcase showing the bright backs of its novels through new polished panes; not a speck of dust anywhere, and a few white flowers of the laurestines standing in a brown jar on the mantel-shelf.

"Am I dreadful, sir?" Mrs. Bartlett asked piteously, and her eyes blinked rapidly before his gaze.

"Not at all," he answered pleasantly. "I am glad to see you with the bandages off. You know the doctor said that time would help a great deal. All those scars are new. Time will make a great difference; you will see."

"Thank you, sir," she said gratefully. "I made up my mind that I'd throw off the bandages this morning. It was the hardest thing I ever did in my life. I very nearly ran away and put them on again when I saw you coming. Do you think, sir, that people will get used to me seeing me as I am? I'd be afraid to speak to a child now, and I'm desperately fond of children, fearing I'd frighten the pretty things. You're the first I've faced. It won't be so hard now."

He laid a kind hand on her shoulder.

"You are a brave woman," he said. "Believe me, it will get easier and easier. If there was anything to be done, anything known to the surgeons which would restore your poor face, it should be done. There is nothing."

"Oh, sir!" she said, in a choked voice; and suddenly she kissed his hand, which rested on her shoulder.

"There! there!" he said, as though he soothed a child. "There! there! You are going to be very happy here. I see Mrs. Brown has given you some work to do already. There is a deal to be done, she says. Now, is there anything I can do for you?"

"No, sir," she said brokenly. "The place is like heaven to me. Just a little place of my own, out of the rain and wind. That's the only happiness I've looked for this many a day. It is so peaceful."

He looked at her bowed head. She had withdrawn a little way from him and was lifting a piece of linen from the heap as though she inspected its weak places. The winter sun came through the low window and brought out the bronze and chestnut in her hair. He wondered what storm of life might have cast her high and dry, but broken, on the sands, with no desire henceforth save for a shelter and safety.

"What age are you?" he asked.

"Thirty-five, sir," she answered.

"Ah, I thought you could not have been more. You mustn't talk as though your life were over. As you grow stronger and recover from the effects of that horrible accident you will begin to feel that life holds something for you beyond resignation."

"You wouldn't want to turn me out, sir? You won't be wanting the cottage for anyone else?"

She had a swift terrified look which reminded him of the hare before the hounds.

"No, no," he said hastily. "The cottage is yours for as long as you need it."

He postponed telling her that he might perhaps ask her to house a reduced lady now and again when the summer should come round. Before he need talk of that she would have grown less frightened.

"Most people find the place too lonely," he said. "It has had inmates from time to time—ladies who needed rest and change—my mother was interested in such. I think they were always glad to come, but they were glad to go. London offers a good deal even to a poor lady. I wondered if it would not be too lonely for you."

"Lonely!" she repeated. "It couldn't be too lonely for me. I have my little cat."

"You would like a dog. There is a litter of puppies in the stable-yard. You shall have one, if you like."

(To Be Continued.)

## Same Old Weather

**Canada's Climate Is Not Changing, According to Scientists**

How many people there are who will tell us with a degree of positiveness that is liable to be convincing, of the great changes that have taken place in the climate of our country, even within their own memories.

It is logical to assume that each generation of grandfathers tell the same story, and that we ourselves, if ever we reach that stage, will still keep up the tradition.

Were this change real, instead of being imaginary, our winters would years ago have reached the absolute zero stage, and our summers—well, it is hard to say what would be the state of our summers now, but the probabilities are that the world would approach the nebulous state during July and August at least.

But according to deductions of Sir Frederick Stupart, superintendent and director of the Magnetic Observatory, at Toronto, these supposed changes in our climate are pure fiction. In short, Canada's climate is not changing, or not to an extent that could be observed even in many generations.

In a lecture before the Royal Astronomical Society at Toronto, recently, Sir Frederick went into the matter with considerable scientific detail and minuteness. He quoted from meteorological tables obtained in some cases from early French settlers and Jesuit missionaries, and extending back for two centuries, to show that the climate has been pulsatory through this long period. The tendency—very slight, however, is toward warmer summers and reduced rainfalls. Such changes as do come about Sir Frederick ascribed to "change in the circulation of the earth's atmosphere," which, to the uninitiated, probably means "wind."

One point of interest to the lay mind was developed. Meteorological and climatic conditions in the early pre-Christian ages are traced and determined through trees. Trees in California, which were 3,793 years of age, developed the fact that when compared with primitive records of Palestine and southern Europe, that conditions in the eastern and western hemispheres were similar, that the phenomenon was, presumably world-wide, and that climatic changes during the past 3,000 years had been exceedingly slow.—Montreal Family Herald.

### Shifting the Responsibility

Bessie had just received a bright new dime and was starting out to invest in an ice cream soda.

"Why don't you give your money to the missionaries?" asked the minister, who was calling at the house.

"I thought about that," said Bessie, "but I think I will buy the ice cream soda and let the druggist give the money to the missionaries."—Ladies' Home Journal.

"That horse of yours interferes."

"Wal, he ain't interferin' with you, is he?"

**Sore Eyes** Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago



**CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO**
A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

## Review of C.P.R. Work for 1916

**Important Undertakings Marked the Activities of the Company During the Year**

The year 1916 has been an interesting one in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has been a year of progress even though the Dominion is struggling in a great war. As compared with the previous year, there has been a tremendous revival of trade. Several important works for which appropriations were made before the war have been completed, the most important being the completion of the Connaught Tunnel through Mount MacDonald, in the Selkirk Mountains. The accomplishment of this task is a triumph of engineering and labor seldom equalled in the world's history. The tunnel is the longest double-tracked tunnel in the western hemisphere. The length is about five miles. The time in which the work was performed, in two and a half years, constitutes a world's record. The number of men employed was about 600. The tunnel will mean the elimination of several miles of snow-sheds, will considerably reduce the distance connecting railway points, and effect a big grade reduction. The cost of the tunnel was $6,500,000. The amount of material taken from the bore is approximately 750,000 cubic yards, and weighs considerably over 1,500,000 tons. Much of the centre portion of the bore was through solid rock. The work has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. J. G. Sullivan, chief engineer of the western lines of the C.P.R.

Previous to this, the longest railway tunnel on the American continent was the Hoosac tunnel, 4 3-4 miles long, on the New York Central railway line. The work of the Connaught tunnel began in January, 1914, and has progressed steadily since that time. The contractors who had the work in hand applied an entirely new method in tunnel piercing, known as the "Pioneer Bore." It consists of an entirely separate tunnel driven in a line fifty feet parallel with the course of the main passage through the mountain. The idea is to permit drillers to concentrate their activities at a dozen different points at once instead of having to confine their efforts to one place, as with the usual method. Drifts are projected from the preliminary shaft in the direction of the main tunnel.

On July 17th, 1916, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught paid a visit to the tunnel and complimented the Canadian Pacific on the progress that the company was making. Then he baptized the new work "The Selkirk Tunnel." Some weeks later at the request of Lord Shaughnessy, His Royal Highness consented to have the tunnel called after himself. Henceforth it is to be called the "Connaught Tunnel."

Improvements have been made to several stations along the Canadian Pacific, but the two notable are the new stations erected at Quebec and North Toronto. The latter on upper Yonge street, was formally opened on June 14th, when Mayor Church started the first train running between the new terminal and Montreal, and declared the station to be opened for traffic. Mayor Church congratulated the Canadian Pacific on its foresight and enterprise, dealt with the good relations that existed between Toronto and the company, and referred to the offer of the old station to the city to be used as a market place. Amongst the speakers was Sir James Carroll, New Zealand, who, in expressing his felicitations, described the C.P.R. as a powerful factor in the Empire.

The new station at Quebec was opened on August 10th and is a triumph of modern railway station construction. The building has a central block and two wings, is akin to old French chateau style of architecture, and is admirably adapted to the quaintness of the old French-Canadian city. On the outside of the station building there is a pretty ground, which in the summer time, when its shrubs and flowers are abloom, will be a beautiful set-off to the stately edifice.

On the occasion of the formal opening, the Mayor of Quebec referred to the advancement of the city in glowing terms, and a tribute was paid to the interest which the C.P.R. took in the welfare of the country. At the banquet that was held on the occasion of the opening, Mr. A. D. MacTier, general manager of the eastern lines, presented a silver key bearing the coat of arms of the city of Quebec to Mayor Lavigueur. While devoting itself mainly to business, the C.P.R. does not forget the historical side of the Dominion. It is interesting to note that the large window over the main entrance which helps to light the ticket lobby contains the arms of the seven great men of Canadian history, viz.: Montmagny, the first Governor of Canada, 1636-1647; De Tracy, Viceroy of Canada, 1665; Beauharntis, Governor of Canada, 1726-1747; Montcalm and Wolfe, the famous French and English generals, whose names are familiar to all; Frontenac, Governor of Canada, 1672; and Talon, the first intendant of New France, 1665-1672.

The walls of the spacious waiting hall of the new Canadian Pacific Railway Station at Vancouver have been recently beautified by a series of mural decorations representing the principal mountains from Calgary to Vancouver. The decorations are the work of Mrs. Adelaide Langford, an artist with a wide reputation.

An umbrella roof had been erected on Winnipeg and Toronto stations recently under the supervision of the Department of Bridge Construction.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services had a busy and most successful year. The following story will give an illustration of the despatch which has been the rule of the C.P.R. shipping circles this summer: At 9.30 on Friday morning she was unloaded, took on board a full cargo and 1,200 tons of coal, and did the work that a steamer is called on to do. She sailed on the following Sunday at 11 a.m. In all there were 30 hours of work with her at the port. This is a feat that has never been accomplished anywhere.

On the Pacific the Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia, two of the biggest of the C.P. vessels, which were released by the Admiralty, have returned to their usual routes between Vancouver and Hong Kong. On Saturday, August 26th last, the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Asia docked at Vancouver, after one of her voyages from the Orient, carrying 468 passengers, a heavy consignment of mails, and 5,400 tons of freight, which included 5,005 bales of raw silk valued at $4,000,000. This silk was conveyed by special train to New York. In addition to what has already been mentioned, the Empress of Asia carried a large quantity of waste silk, 3,100 cases of rubber and a big quantity of tea. The cargo, which is stated to have been the richest that ever crossed the Pacific will give some idea of the importance of Canadian Pacific shipping at Vancouver.

The Canadian Pacific is spending $1,500,000 on the development of the port of Vancouver. This expenditure will much facilitate the movement and unloading and loading of the fleet of vessels calling there. During the year powerful derricks had been installed on the wharves for the purpose of expediting the business which has grown enormously of late.

Never a year passes without some alterations being made to the various hotels constituting the long chain which stretches from coast to coast owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific. The comfort and convenience of its patrons are ever in the minds of the management, and it is these factors which dominate all improvements.

At the Lake Louise a new kitchen has been completed which is one of the finest on the continent.

It is something like thirty years since the Canadian Pacific Railway built its first hotel in Vancouver. Since that time various extensions and alterations have been made costing tremendous sums of money, and now the Hotel Vancouver stands one of the most magnificent hotels on the American continent. During 1916 work in the progress of the completion of the building was continued, and is complete with the exception of the new dining room which construction has to be postponed for the present.

One of the most famous hotels in the world is the Banff Hotel, with its most picturesque surroundings in the heart of the Canadian Pacific Rocky Mountains, the delight of the tourist. Here the C.P.R. has built a new boiler house, and a "Helps Dormitory." This was quite a large work and a valuable acquisition to the stately hostelry.

The decision of Lord Shaughnessy to provide, through the Department of Natural Resources of the C.P.R., farm homes for many of the returned soldiers, is a further proof of his desire that those who take part in the war will have recognition of their services. This subject received much attention during the year. The extent and magnitude of the work of preparing 1,000 farms will be realized when it is noted that it involves: Building 1,000 houses, building 1,000 barns, constructing 1,300 miles of fence, digging 1,000 wells, breaking and cultivating 50,000 acres, and the buildings will require about 20,000,000 feet of lumber to erect. The preparation of the farms will entail an expenditure of about $3,500,000. One thousand farms will, of course, provide for an extremely small proportion of returned soldiers who will want to obtain farm homes, and the Dominion Government must adopt some general policy of providing these homes.

Early in the year Lord Shaughnessy decided that Dominion-wide organization should be formed for scientific research in connection with Canada's vast metal, hydro-electric and chemical resources, which would ultimately result in the practical application to industry of many minerals heretofore neglected or exported to other countries. It was also the intention to utilize by-products in existing industries and natural resources insufficiently exploited. The waste of straw in wheat fields, waste of ax fibres, waste in the forest and at the mill were to be reduced, and the loss converted into gain.

During the year the C.P.R. proceeded to mobilize the best brains in the country, and to utilize them in the manner which the President, and indeed the country at large, deems desirable. Arthur D. Little, Ltd., the Canadian branch of the well-known Boston organization of analytical chemists, have been commissioned to put the idea into practical effect. A Dominion Charter was obtained and operations began in May. Since then research has made rapid progress, and Mr. Little and his staff had the co-operation of science professors and others in the Dominion. Besides the work done at the Research Bureau in Montreal a great deal has been done at the technical school attached to the C.P.R. shops at Trail, B.C., where a large chemical and metallurgical laboratory and hydro-electric equipment, equal to any on the continent, has for a considerable time been established.

The C.P.R. has given more men to the army since the beginning of the war than any other concern in Canada, and large numbers of employees continue to join. The total number of the C.P.R. men enlisted is something like 7,000, and the number of killed who have appeared on the honor roll is 170, the number of wounded 403. Early in the year Colonel F. S. Meighen, a director of the C.P.R., was made a Brigadier-General, and he is now doing invaluable work overseas. Many officials occupy important commands at the front.

At the beginning of April, 1916, the President of the company was bereaved by the death of his son, Capt. the Honorable Alfred Thomas Shaughnessy, who was hit by shrapnel while in the trenches in France. The only remaining son of the President, Capt. the Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, went overseas with the Irish Canadian Rangers to take the place of his fallen brother a few weeks ago. Lord Shaughnessy himself took his seat in the House of Lords for the first time at the close of the year.

Mr. David McNicoll, formerly first vice-president of the C.P.R., passed away at Guelph, Ontario, on Sunday, November 26th. He was one of those tireless Scots who have helped to make Canada great. His life tale is the story of a man who won a high place by perseverance.

Mr. Robert Kerr, formerly passenger traffic manager of the company, was another of the prominent officials who passed away during the close of the year under review.

## Opening New Northland

**C.N.R. Developing Large Area of Country Lying North of Lake Superior**

A delusion which has been cultivated assiduously since the days of Canadian Confederation, is being challenged today by Canadian Northern Railway officials charged with the development of the areas traversed by the line of that company between Sudbury and Port Arthur. It is expected that the operation now under way on behalf of the C.N.R. will result in the production of a substantial local tonnage through that stretch of Canada. Active work has been under way since last July and, although settlement must, of necessity, be slower than on the plains to the west of Winnipeg, the prospect for the building up of towns and traffic in what was untamed wilderness five years ago, is considered promising.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, third vice-president of the road, in discussing this new move, pointed out that three years ago—to be exact, New Year's Day, 1914—Sir William Mackenzie drove the last spike on the Sudbury-Port Arthur line. As the work of construction had been commenced in the late autumn of 1911, little more than two years had been required to span the 543 miles of hinterland lying back of the great inland sea by a new highway for commerce. Since then the problems and opportunities of that portion of the new north have been under consideration. The war, having caused the present decidedly keen demand for paper, has furnished a partial solution. In the country through which the new line runs there is sufficient of the raw material to satisfy even the hungry press of a metropolitan paper for more than two hundred years. As the land is cleared of the forests of spruce, and other timber, the expectation is that incoming settlers will find more to please them in these sections of New Ontario than has been the case up to the present time. It is apparently the first great step which has been taken to make the new line self-supporting from local traffic, quite apart from its revenue value as a carrier for through business between the East and the West.

"The Canadian Northern," said Mr. Hanna, "have arrived at the conclusion that the preliminary work must be confined largely to the working up of the natural riches in the mineral and timber-bearing lands, and in conjunction with the provincial government to locate homes for settlers in the fertile agricultural lands, especially near the new divisional points. Maps have been prepared, giving all the information that is available, for the guidance of prospectors, as a preliminary to the larger, and, of course, more exhaustive geological maps now being prepared. A careful inventory of the timber on each side of the railway has been completed. The land which may be classified as now open for farming, particularly in proximity to the towns in the making, is being surveyed; mining men are working over the mineral-bearing lands, and men are in lumber-camps in the valleys of the rivers which will float the pulp wood to the mills at the strategic points.

"We plan to purchase each year all of the railway ties the settlers can produce along the Sudbury-Port Arthur line, continued Mr. Hanna. In addition, there is this new call for 1,000 miles of railway to be constructed back of the fighting front in France and Flanders. That would involve the cutting of some 3,000,000 ties and a large portion could be supplied from the territory served by the Canadian Northern Railway north of Lake Superior. This would probably mean a total of several hundred thousand dollars expended by the company directly. In itself that comprises a fairly large opportunity. But in addition we calculate that some 60,000 cords of pulpwood will be cut each year along the line. Add to this the returns upon sawn lumber in connection with the logs out of which the ties are cut, and it will be seen that the cash distributed to the homemakers along the line each year, as a direct result of Canadian Northern activities should approach a very substantial total.

"During the past four months a considerable plant has been developed at Foleyet, the first divisional point on the C.N.R. west of Sudbury. There the company have erected a tie saw-mill and a pulpwood barking plant. The machinery and equipment are housed by two mill buildings each 30x120 feet, and two stories in height. Between these a structure 30x160 ft. contains an engine of 400 horse-power. The pulp barking plant has a ten-hour capacity of 150 cords and a carload of settler's wood can be custom-barked, entirely without hand labor, and conveyed into open rack cars for shipment within an hour. The slasher-saw equipment which consists of nine saws, reduces into two-foot lengths the pulpwood from two rivers above, and the plant has been located just below the junction of the streams.

"Garden farms of a few acres each are being laid out adjacent to the townsite and the divisional point yards. There are two purposes in view. One is, that small contractors and jobbers taking out lumber in the neighborhood will have sufficient land on which to grow the farm produce required for their camps in the district; the second is, to provide for homes for the settlers adjacent to the large cleared fire area of the townsite and mill site, so that during the next few years the families of settlers may reside in the town and enjoy community interest, and the children receive a good education at the town school.

"The Canadian Northern," concluded Mr. Hanna, "will move mills from the west to be installed at other points, the policy being to create a produce and labor market for settlers each 20 miles throughout the clay belt.

"This plan will undoubtedly make possible a more rapid development of the country, and ought to be in harmony with the settlement work of the province in the future."

## Steady Demand for Pork

**There Seems to Be No Doubt of Excellent Prices to Be Had in Present Season**

Throughout the continent there are predictions that the hog supply will be short. Even if the price of feed is high, it looks as though it would be advisable for farmers to keep at least some breeding stock. The attractive prices which have been paid for hogs this season has rushed many animals on the market, but there is a limit, which has now been reached.

From 1904 to 1914 Canada's export trade with Britain in hog products decreased and Denmark's increased. From 1914 Canada's export bacon trade has increased and Denmark's has gone the other way, showing a falling-off of 72,000,000 pounds. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, Canada's export of hog products totalled 23,620,861 pounds. For 1915 the total was 72,036,025 pounds and for 1916, 144,150,309 pounds. The United States experienced a like increase.

But so far as Canada is concerned there is another side to the shield. On June 30, 1916, there were fewer hogs in this country than at any time during the previous 10 years, and from 1911 to 1916 there was a decrease of 1,000,000. This state of affairs, as well as the opportunity that is before the country, is stated in Pamphlet No. 21 of the livestock department at Ottawa, entitled "The Bacon Hog and the British Market," for which John Bright, livestock commissioner, and H. S. Arkell, assistant commissioner, are jointly responsible, and which can be had free on application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

Particularly unfortunate, says the pamphlet, is the decrease in the fact of the rare opportunity that is offered us to further extend our "Wiltshire side" trade with the British market, a trade that for the year 1915 amounted in value to $15,957,652. In view of the facts here set forth it is hardly necessary to further refer to the gravity of the situation or to the opportunity that will be lost if our farmers and breeders do not bestir themselves. The joint authors point out that while we are not for specified reasons, to occupy the market for fat hogs, that for the bacon hog is ours for the asking. They also call for regularity in the supply. "We cannot," they say, "go into the business for six months in the year and then go out of it for six months without having a general average of price that is unprofitable both to producer and packer." A good crop of hogs is required each month of the year. "If each farmer," the pamphlet says, in conclusion, "maintains even one or, at most, two sows and manages these and their offspring properly, there can be built up in Canada a very important and remunerative industry, not only yielding a permanent profit to the farmer, but as well materially assisting in preserving the commercial stability of the Dominion.

"In a word, we need a good crop of hogs each month of the year. It will be a misfortune if, because of shortage of grain, all pig-stock is sold off the farm. Clover hay, turnips, mangels and skim-milk make winter feed for brood sows and even for young growing stock, and may be trusted to bring them out in good shape in the spring. These, with a little middlings, will pull the youngsters along in satisfactory style and keep them growing. Breed at least one good type of sow. Unfortunately many farmers are selling their females. Most of them could better afford to stay in the business. We have yet to meet the man who doubts the good prospects of next year's markets."

## A Mighty Comet Coming

**"Comet B," 1916, Is a Visitor Soon Due to Pass Near the Sun**

The world will soon witness a great heavenly phenomenon—a mighty comet blazing forth night after night with its tail sweeping an immense arc through the heavens, a source of terror to the superstitious and of intense interest to all.

We may see again, as we did when Halley's comet returned in 1910, Chinese mobs trying to frighten away the uncanny visitor with flaming torches and savage races falling on their knees in gibbering prayer to the supposed deity.

We may even have absurd scares among usually well balanced people, who believe the tail of the comet will sweep the surface of our Mother Earth with devastating effect. The tenuous nature of all comets renders them a source of minor danger, as astronomers agree, and we have little to fear from the vast mass of nebulous material, even though enveloped in it.

"Comet B 1916" is the name of the stranger. It is so called because it was the second comet discovered this year. Professor Wolf, of Koenigstuhl, detected the rushing body's faint picture on the photographic plate last April and proceeded to telegraph the news to observatories all over the world with great joy.

The statement that the new comet will be a monster rests principally on the fact that it was discovered when fully 400,000,000 miles from the earth, just within the orbit of the great planet Jupiter.

All comets increase greatly in apparent size and brilliancy as they approach the sun. If such proves to be the case this time, "Comet B 1916" should make a great impression.

It is useless to go out and look for the comet tonight, as it is now on the other side of the sun, whose greater luminance conceals it. Earth, sun and comet have just passed conjunction, as the state is called when the three bodies are in line.

From now on until May, however, conditions will become increasingly favorable for observation. In a few months the comet should be visible to the naked eye in certain parts of the earth.

At present the comet is approaching the earth at a rate of more than 1,000,000 miles a day—but not in a direct line.

A stern parent is one who takes his grouch home and thinks he is a great disciplinarian.

## Belgian Army is Guarded By Big Water Defences

**Behind Flood-Barriers, Fighting Forces Re-equipped for Coming Drive**

Henry Wood, the special correspondent of the United Press, with King Albert's army in Belgium, writes as follows:

Behind barriers of water that are more impassable than the strongest barbed wire entanglements, the Belgian army is holding its part of the western battle-front and training and waiting for the day when more of Belgium can be wrested from the enemy.

The Belgian army, which holds all of Belgium not in Germany's hands, is situated in perhaps a more unique fighting position than any of the belligerent forces. It is out of fighting touch with the enemy, except by artillery firing. For the most part the Germans are a mile distant, and intervening, in place of no man's land, is no man's water. The Belgian system of "inundating defences" through the River Yser, the Yser canal and various inundated districts, puts a unique barrier between the two forces.

Thanks in part to the Allies' help, and in part to Belgium's own indomitable spirit and the industry of her people, King Albert's army will not be obliged to suffer this winter the hardships and privations that fell to its lot during the first two winters of the war. The Belgian army has been completely re-equipped and outfitted.

In part the equipment has been furnished by the Allies, yet a goodly portion is due to the Belgians themselves, because they have established numerous factories, not only on the remnant of Belgian soil still left to them, but also in France. These factories not only supply the troops, but give employment to thousands of Belgian refugees.

Thanks to the efficiency of their water barriers, the Belgians are not subject to German infantry attacks. They have to withstand only artillery firing — and they are now equipped to give adequate answer to this sort of combat. They have constructed dugouts and other shelters, and with their new equipment the army will be able to keep reasonably warm, dry and comfortable while manning the dykes along which their first-line defences run.

The Belgians are perfecting their army. The cavalry has been entirely remounted—almost without exception on Texas horses. That portion of Belgium which remains in possession of the Belgian army doesn't offer satisfactory grounds for cavalry drill. Therefore the various Belgian cavalry divisions take turns in drilling on French cavalry ground, keeping up to the highest standard of efficiency while waiting for the time when they can participate in the redemption of Belgian soil.

The artillery branch has likewise been developed to a point where the Belgians can boast of perhaps a more formidable artillery strength than any army of its size in the world. The present war having demonstrated the supreme role which artillery plays, the Allies have seen to it that the Belgian army is equipped in the fullest possible manner.

To their original field artillery, the Belgians themselves were able to add a number of batteries from Portuguese factories, and France and England have added all their types of heavy artillery. No small contribution was also made to the Belgian artillery by the Germans themselves. When, as a last resource, in the fighting of 1914, the Belgiums opened the floodgates that inundated great portions of their soil, the Germans had to beat such a hasty retreat that they abandoned heavy and light artillery.

Since that time the perfection of the Belgian, "inundation defences" has made it possible for the army to let off sufficient of the water to permit recovery of nearly all of this German artillery. It has been repaired, and a great deal of it is now effectively serving for the Belgians.

If the Allies have been generous in helping Belgium, the Belgian army has been likewise as generous to its fighting comrades. Since the "water barriers" prevented close contact with the enemy, Belgium turned over to Russia the famous armored automobiles which played such an important part for Belgium in the early days of its war.

## Importance of Shell Holes

**Special Correspondence of the London Times From the Front**

There is hardly a message in which I do not have to speak of the importance of shell-holes in this battle, and I have quoted the dictum of the distinguished officer who said that on the Somme they constitute an extra element, like Napolean's mud in Poland. With every day, almost, their importance increases; not merely because they themselves daily increase in number, but because both we and the enemy learn to make more use of them. In this new country, between villages, there are not the old, well-fortified lines of trenches with deep dugouts of the old first and second lines. The comparatively hastily made trenches in the open country are soon pounded to pieces and almost obliterated by the guns, until they give no shelter. The shell-holes, however, remain and multiply; and scattered shell-holes, each converted hastily into a machine gun position, may easily be even more effective for defensive purposes, in resisting an advance over exposed ground, than a continuous trench, consecutively manned, which the artillery can set itself systematically to destroy.

**Newsprint Plant for Western Canada**

Application has been made for a charter to incorporate a company of eastern and western financiers for the purpose of developing power in the province of Manitoba and for the extensive manufacture of pulp and newspaper. The location of the plant will be in a richly wooded section of Manitoba, tributary to Winnipeg. The capital stock of the new concern is $5,000,000. Messrs. Perkins, Fraser and McCormick, of Ottawa, are looking after the negotiations in the east.

# A CANADIAN SOLDIER SAYS

"Tell my friends, if they want to help me, to send some Zam-Buk. The boys here say it is very good, and it is much in demand." This is an extract from a letter received from Pte. J. R. Smith of "The Princess Pats" in France.

There is certainly nothing so good as Zam-Buk for the accidents and ailments incidental to a soldier's life. It is splendid for all kinds of sores, blisters, burns and cuts, and it is equally good for frost bites, chilblains, cold cracks and chapped hands. Nothing ends pain and heals so quickly, and being antiseptic, an application of Zam-Buk to a wound as soon as sustained, will prevent all danger of blood-poisoning.

If you want to send your soldier friend something he is sure to appreciate—put a box or two of Zam-Buk in your next parcel.

All druggists, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 50c. box, 3 for $1.25.

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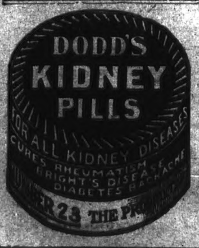
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## Belgian Slavery

### American Paper Puts a Pertinent Question to Its Readers

We are horrified by the spectacle presented in certain parts of Europe by the overthrow of all the modern safeguards that had been apparently placed about human freedom. In what was supposed to be one of the most highly civilized corners of the earth we see manhood slavery reintroduced, men, women and children subjected to horrors that render the first of mediaeval atrocities comparatively unimpressive. We witness the light of liberty going out in Europe and the realization comes to us that there can come no peace on earth until whatever freedom the Old World recently possessed has been restored despite the might of those who have overthrown it.

Are there in this country today Americans so narrow-minded, selfish, self-centred, materialistic that they dare assert that the re-establishment of human slavery on the continent of Europe is of no concern to the people of this country?—New York Sun.



W. N. U. 1142

## Service to Alaska

### C.P.R. Steamer Will Make Three Trips for Tourists

As was the case during the past season the C.P.R. steamship Princess Charlotte will make three round trips in the Alaska tourist service next year, which becomes effective June 8, 1917.

The list of tourist sailings between Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway, which has just been announced by the B.C. Coast Service, provides for three round trip sailings for the Princess Charlotte, seven for the Princess Alice and seven for the Princess Sophia, making 17 round trip sailings all told for the summer season of 1917.

The advent of the palatial steamship Princess Charlotte in the Alaskan tourist trade last summer was such a pronounced success that the company had no alternative but to arrange for her return to the northern run next year, when it is expected tourist travel north will break all records. The schedule has been arranged earlier with a view to giving plenty of time for the arrangement of advance bookings.

The company proposes making a feature of this delightful travel route, and specially illustrated and descriptive literature is being prepared for distribution all over the continent. The accommodation on the Princess Charlotte will be largely reserved for parties booking in the East. A large number of inquiries regarding the northern tours have already been made in the East by parties who were unable to take the trip last summer.


State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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## Piles of German Dead

### Mysterious Explosion at Douaumont Killed 1,500 Hun Soldiers

That about 1,500 Germans were killed in a terrible explosion in the Fort of Douaumont on May 17 has now been established. At that time the fort was under a night and day bombardment by the French of such unrelenting nature that it was practically impossible for a man to leave. It was impossible, says Mr. Henry Wood, a United States correspondent, to carry the bodies out and bury them; they were therefore carried into one of the subterranean galleries and piled up along the walls from the floor to the ceiling, and allowed to remain there until intermittent interruption in the bombardment allowed them to be taken out a few at a time and buried.

Only one important detail is lacking. That is the original cause of the explosion. It is known that it was communicated to the huge magazines of explosives and munitions which the Germans had concentrated in the fort, with the most appalling effects. The reinforced concrete walls of the fort, some of them several yards thick, and with practically no air vents or escapes, retained all the concussion. Hundreds of the garrison were killed by the mere shock alone, and those who survived quickly died of the fumes and gases let loose by the explosion, which had no outlet from the long, narrow walled-in galleries.

Following the occupation of the fort, the Germans were constructing a tunnel from their lines in the rear, passing under the fort, and down towards Verdun. It enabled the Germans to bring up troops from the rear to the front line trenches without subjecting them to the unintermittent shell fire of the French.

German prisoners still recount to the French officers their horror when they passed through this long tunnel and gallery, where each side from the floor to the ceiling was walled up with corpses like so many sandbags.

"Did you see the pleased expression on Mrs. Ward's face when I told her she looked no older than her daughter?" asked Mrs. Gibbs.

"No," said Mrs. Bates, "I was looking at the expression on her daughter's face!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

## Before Peace Comes

### No Chance for Peace If Germany Adheres to Plan to Enslave Races

There are other things besides peace, and there can be no permanent peace now if Germany brings home from her last war of aggression new conquered provinces and populations, thus supplying her leaders with a further justification to the German people of their militaristic policies.

A rightful peace must mean an end to the wrongful slavery of subject peoples. It cannot mean an addition to the number of these subject peoples. It cannot mean that Serbia is to be held as the serf of Austria. It cannot mean any such adjustment as the Vossiche Zeitung suggests, by which Rumania is to be partitioned among Russia, Austria and Bulgaria and 7,000,000 Rumanians are thus to follow in the footsteps of the millions of Poles who have been held in slavery ever since a Prussian king suggested a Polish partition that he might "round out" his dominions.

Let us, as Americans, keep clearly in mind in all this time of confused discussions what the real issue of the war is. Let us remember it is a war of ideas and a war against the Prussian idea which is expressed in the Prussian course in all past contests. If Germany desires to make peace and her desire for peace is sufficiently strong to impel her to lay aside all thought of enslaving Serb or Pole; if she is prepared to resign the objects for which she precipitated the war, then the time has come to talk peace and to make peace. But if there remains the smallest fraction of a purpose to enslave, to annex Serbs or Poles, to add to the wrongs that have already been the result of Prussian victories in the past, then there is no more chance of peace in Europe in 1917 than there was of peace in America in 1864.—From the New York Tribune.






## United States Trade

### The United Kingdom Is by Far the Best Customer

Purchases of nearly two billion dollars made the United Kingdom by far the best customer of the United States in 1916. An analysis published by the U.S. bureau of foreign and domestic commerce shows that no other nation bought so much by half.

France during the year more than doubled her purchases from the U.S., but still felt a bit short of the billion dollars.

Canada was third, with six hundred millions.

Besides the central powers, the three neutrals of Northern Europe alone of all the world failed to receive more American goods than in 1915.

American exports to Germany during the year were more than one million dollars. Austria-Hungary took less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Japan in 1916 took ninety-four million dollars of American goods, against forty millions the year before; Cuba one hundred and forty-five millions against eighty-three millions; China took twenty-nine millions against nineteen millions; Russia one hundred and forty-four millions against thirty-seven millions; South America one hundred and ninety-seven millions against one hundred and twenty-nine millions.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

## The Bismarck Spirit

### German Reasoning Leads to Amazing Excuses

When the French in 1870 complained that the Germans fired upon the sick and blind in the Blind Institute, Bismarck's reply was that he did not know what there was to find fault with in that. "You do far worse—you shoot at our men who are in sound and vigorous health." Women and children who in thick weather find themselves in little boats after their ship has been sent to the bottom must console themselves by remembering that they are, after all, better off than German soldiers on the Somme or German Zeppelin crews at Cuffley, and the international law never says that they are to be comfortable.—Westminster Gazette.

**Cause of Asthma.**—No one can say with certainty exactly what causes the establishing of asthmatic conditions. Dust from the street, from flowers, from grain and various other irritants may set up a trouble impossible to eradicate except through a sure preparation such as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Uncertainty may exist as to cause, but there can be no uncertainty regarding a remedy which has freed a generation of asthmatic victims from this scourge of the bronchial tubes. It is sold everywhere.

### The Perfect Newspaper

We do not remember to have seen in church newspapers any marked superiority over the secular press. The news has not, on the whole, been less biased. Their editorials have not been illumined with more of the clear light of truth than those of the profane writers. In a word, the conductors of these journals appear to be men like the rest of us and subject to the same limitations. Alas! Not until mankind is perfect shall we get the Perfect Newspaper. And until that happy consummation editors, clerical and lay, must plod along their unconsidered paths cheered only by [illegible] stened by the correction of the critics who have their welfare so close at heart.—Vancouver (B.C.) World.


**They Taste**




**Like More.**

One—two—three—four—let the children have all they want of

**Som-Mor Biscuit**

Nothing could be cleaner, purer or more wholesome. Very few things are less expensive. Plain or salted. In Packages only.

Have you tried our




ROYAL ARROWROOT BISCUIT

It's made with real Arrowroot!

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA.


## Germany's Fiery Professors

### The Noble Joy of the German Armed Forces

Professor Baumgarten, of Kiel University, a staunch protagonist of orthodoxy, justifies, even glorifies, the utmost extremes of barbarity in the good cause. "In these days whoever is not ready to greet with the warmest approbation the torpedoing of the Lusitania, although being at the same time sensible of the frightful cruelty towards those numberless victims, who were truly innocent, and in spite of all the Christian sympathy for the loss of life. . . . Yes! whoever is not ready to overthrow these natural feelings of care, of pity, of sympathy, in order to give themselves up to the noble joy of the German armed force, that person, it must be well said, is no true German." It is the members of the churches, almost without exception, who have supported militarism, carried to the point of madness.—Bernes Tagwacht, Swiss.


**FROST BITES**

Easily and Quickly Cured with

**EGYPTIAN LINIMENT**

For Sale by All Dealers

DOUGLAS & CO., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.


## War the Mixer

### The Value of Different Units of the Empire Becoming Better Acquainted

Captain Stuart M. Holmden, Canadian infantry, who is now at Cardiff, having been wounded on the Somme, speaks highly of Canadian Welshmen at the front. "Half our company," he said to an interviewer, "were Welshmen, and some of them have done well. The men were quickly sent to the front, and, without exception, they have turned out magnificently. The trouble with us is that we do not very quickly get to know the regiments around us, but when we do we try to mix freely with them, and it is an education to all of us. It would be a good thing—a valuable thing—to allow all to mix together. This war is going to be the biggest thing for the Empire, and it would be of immense value for all to know one another, in view of what will happen when it is all over." Capt. Holmden is a journalist by profession, and has served on the Montreal Star and the Edmonton Journal. His father was on the former paper for twenty-five years. He is a nephew of Mr. David Christie Murray, and son of Mr. H. Reid Holmden, of the Canadian Archives, Ottawa.—Montreal Herald.


## KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence, they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


### Tea in China

"Taking tea in China, we drink from the little handleless cups," says an American visitor to a Chinese household, "many times through the meal, without sugar or cream, enjoying the last as much as the first cup—the reason being that it is properly made. The right quantity of tea leaves is placed in a hot pot, and the right amount of boiling water is turned over them. Three to five minutes is allowed for infusion, then the beverage is strained into another hot pot, and, behold, we have Chinese tea!"

Miller's Worm Powders act so thoroughly that stomachic and intestinal worms are literally ground up and pass from the child without being noticed and without inconvenience to the sufferer. They are painless and perfect in action, and at all times will be found a healthy medicine, strengthening the infantile stomach and maintaining it in vigorous operation, so that, besides being an effective vermifuge, they are tonical and health-giving in their effects.

## To Bring Settlers to Alberta

### Hollanders Form Club to Attract Immigration from Native Country

Believing that the national characteristics of their countrymen tend to improve any new lands to which they emigrate, the Holland Club of Calgary has been instrumental in forming a union of the Hollanders of the province of Alberta. The prime purpose of this association will be to encourage the immigration of Hollanders into the province at the termination of the war, or before that time. The local club will pay particular attention to artisans, while an advisory board is being formed of farmers to look after farmer immigrants.

The first move in the new club will be to circularize the Holland farmers of Alberta as it is of the utmost importance to promote co-operation between the Hollanders in the cities and those in the country.

It has also been decided to advertize in the country papers of Holland, as the new association is of the opinion that after the war they may expect considerable immigration from Holland and that now is the time for the Hollanders of Alberta to get closer together and obtain a fair share of this immigration for the province of Alberta.

The new club intends to try and secure as members, farmers and artisans in Holland, who will be classed as absentee members and who will be charged an annual fee of $1.00. In return for this fee the club will covenant to supply the absentee members truthfully with all the information they may require before they come to Canada.

Anxious Parent: Does my boy seem to have a natural bent in any one direction?

Schoolmaster: Yes, sir. He gives every indication of being a captain of industry one day. He gets the other boys to do all his work for him.






## Value of Rice as a Food

### You Should Eat Rice, Grow Fat, and Save Money

This is a free advertisement for rice. Rice is one of the few food products that has not advanced in price. You can get about four pounds of rice for a quarter. A quarter's worth of rice will carry you further than 50 cents' worth of beef. A quarter's worth of rice will carry you as far as 50 cents' worth of flour.

Rice is a wholesome food. Fashion caused a reduction of the greatest food value in rice requiring it to be polished. There ought to be a law forbidding the whitening of flour and polishing of rice. The law should be so that the whole grain should be ground into flour. People would have better teeth and better digestion.

But this article is about cheap food and not about the business of keeping healthy.

Rice is the chief diet of about a third of the population of the world. The rice eating Jap whipped the filling out of the tallow and flour eating Russian. A man can go further on a rice diet than on any other single article of food that is grown.

So, if you do not want to spend all your money for food, buy rice.

If you want to have a variety in your diet, and that cheaply, buy sweet potatoes. And if you want a dessert buy some molasses. Rice, sweet potatoes and molasses are the only food products we know of that are not high. Eat rice, it is healthful; and eat rice, it is cheap.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

### Horse Labor on Farms

On the grain farm the heaviest work for the horses comes in April, May and in August, September and October. The rest of the time there is practically nothing for the horses to do. But enough horses have to be kept during the year to take care of the work during these busy months. When averaged up, the horse on the grain farm only works three hours a day. These figures were secured in an investigation by the Minnesota Experimental Station. In this same investigation it was found that when the crops are diversified, the horse labor is better distributed. There is less work for the horses in the seasons that are the busiest on the all-grain farm, and there is work for the horses when there is no work for the horses on the all grain farm.

A woman has to suffer so much it is strange that a few men forget to be decent to their mothers.

## Turkish Delight

### Trench Life at Gallipoli Is Described By Writer

"A shell can be heard coming," says John Gallishaw in "Trenching at Gallipoli." "Experts claim to identify the calibre of a gun by the sound the shell makes. Few live long enough to become such experts. In Gallipoli the average length of life was three weeks.

"In dugout we always ate our meals, such as they were, to the accompaniment of 'Turkish delight,' the Newfoundlanders' name for shrapnel. We had become accustomed to rifle bullets. When you hear the zing of a spent bullet or the sharp crack of an explosive you know it has passed you. The one that hits you you never hear. At first we dodged at the sound of a passing bullet, but soon we came actually to believe the superstition that a bullet would not hit a man unless it had on it his regimental number and his name."

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

## B. C. Mines Do Big Business

### Large Increase in Tonnage of Coal Mined in Province

An increase of 26 per cent. in the tonnage of coal mined in the province of British Columbia is shown by a statement made by the Minister of Mines. The mines on Vancouver Island had an increase in tonnage of 48 per cent. In the Crow's Nest Pass field there was an increase of about 10 per cent. Slight increases are shown in the various mines in the Nicola field.

British Columbia mines have this year paid larger dividends than ever before. The aggregate is $3,446,000. Besides this, it has been a record year for active development of many large properties whose owners have laid out work at large expense, for years to come when prices of copper and other metals will probably be lower than at present.

### Reform Needed

Frances: You say you are going to marry a man to reform him. That is fine. May I ask who he is?

Flora: It's young Bond.

Frances: Why, I didn't know he had any bad habits.

Flora: Well, his friends are saying that he has become quite miserly.—Puck.

## Boy Scout Notes

### Bird Protection Is a Useful Work for Boy Scouts

A splendid opportunity for the Boy Scouts of Canada to render real service offers in connection with the recent legislation for the protection of migratory birds. The conservation of certain species of migratory birds is most desirable, and the Dominion authorities would certainly appreciate any assistance which the Scouts would render in preserving the lives of the feathered creatures which come to us at certain seasons.

One of the most interesting things Scouts can do in the winter is to take care of the birds of the air, who are so hard put to get food when the ground is covered with snow and the trees are bare. Grains and even refuse spread on some surface not covered by snow may save many birds from perishing. Winter months are good times for making bird boxes, which can be put out in springtime when the birds who have migrated come back. Birds are man's good friends. They save the trees by keeping down insects, and the trees in turn make possible man's water supply. Birds have many enemies. Scouts can protect the birds from them.

From December, "Scouting": "I want to help build something that will last here like the dams, ditches, railroads and other things I have helped build have lasted. And if I can do so, I shall call my time well spent." It came from an engineer in the wilds of Texas. He had contributed of his strength and skill to great enterprises. He had changed the face of nature. He had diverted rivers from their courses, conducted water to the arid regions, spanned valleys with substantial bridges, and yet his real ambition was to build not things, but men. He is doing it, too. Every boy in his little community knows him. The Scout Law has become sacred to them, through him. All the useful energy which they once wasted is working now. Dams are rising which will conserve the riotous floods of youthful spirits; channels are being dug to carry the enthusiasm of boyhood on to the point where men meet the great final issues of life and survive or perish according as they have lived; tracks are being laid to bring the minds of minors into communication with the real treasures of the universe. No one knows better than an engineer the value of a good foundation, laid in the right way, laid at the right time.


# The "Live a Little Longer" Idea



IN Rochester, N.Y., there has been formed an association the object of which is to promote the "Live a Little Longer" idea. It aims to encourage men and women to give attention to their health, and by preventive methods to avoid serious disease and add years of happiness to their lives.

This idea is suited to people of all ages, but seems particularly applicable to persons of advancing years who feel their vitality on the wane. It is truly wonderful what is accomplished by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food under these circumstances.

By forming new, rich blood, and nourishing the starved, wasted nerve cells, it instils new life and vigor into the vital organs and enables them to perform their natural functions.

This means new strength and comfort, freedom from pain and disease, and longer life. This letter gives you some idea what old people may expect from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. Sophia Baker, Tancook Island, Lunenburg Co., N.S., writes:—"I have been reading about people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's medines, and as I have obtained great benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I want to tell you my experience. I am an old woman of 80 years. My sleep was very poor, I could not eat anything, and my nerves were in a bad state. Hearing about the Nerve Food, I decided to use it, and must say that the five boxes I took helped me wonderfully. I never expect to be like I was at 50, but this treatment has helped me to sleep well, improved the appetite and built up the nerves. Anyone who wishes can write to me for full particulars.

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD**

# The Wainwright Star

C. R. MORRISON - - - - PROPRIETOR
A. D. FERGUSON - - - - - MANAGER
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT "THE STAR" OFFICE, MAIN STREET, WAINWRIGHT.

**Subscriptions**
Dominion of Canada, $1.50 per year paid in advance. United Kingdom and foreign countries, $2.00.

**Advertising Rates**
Contract Rates for display advertisements supplied on application.
Classified Advertising—Lost, Strayed, etc., not exceeding 5 lines, 50c for first and 25c for each subsequent insertion, payable in advance.
Legal and Municipal Advertising, 12c per line for first, and 8c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business Pointers set as ordinary reading matter, 5c per line for each insertion. (For contract advertisers only.)

**Accounts**
Contract—Rendered monthly.
Transient—Cash with order.

**Advertising Copy**
All changes for contract advertisements must reach the office not later than Monday noon.
Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

WAINWRIGHT, ALTA., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24th 1917


## OUR HEROES

NATURALLY enough, the word heroes takes our thoughts to men on the battle-front. But do not the men who stand by unpopular but worthy causes, the men who in certain sections of our own country who are engaged in enforcing law and opposing civic corruption and are daily subjected to coarse abuse and threats of violence, and who endure the vilification of hasty public opinion—do not these men belong morally to the company of good soldiers and valiant heroes.

* * *

## U. F. A. CONVENTION

THE United Farmers of Alberta in Convention at Edmonton last week made big forward strides. By an overwhelming majority they go on record as favoring reduction of tariff between Canada and Great Britain and ultimate free trade with England, reciprocity with the United States, direct taxation on unimproved land values, direct legislation, nationalization of Dominion utilities, and Federal taxation for securing money for patriotic fund so that each citizen should bear his share. This platform of the U. F. A. is to be submitted to each candidate for political honors in future elections regardless of party affiliations. It looks as if this great organization were going to become effective.

* * *

## ROYAL NAVY

RECRUITS are now being asked for by the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, for service on Canadian Coast Patrols. All British Subjects are eligible for enlistment. The pay is $1.05 perday ordinary seamen, $1.10 per day for able seamen. Five hundred men are needed at once to cope with grave problems now arising on both Canadian Coasts.

Submarines are ugly weapons, and as much of their strength lies in their ability to keep out of sight, nothing but a very extensive Patrol System will avail against them. Recruiting offices at Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

* * *

## CONVENTION UTTERANCES

PRESIDENT H. W. Wood of the United Farmers Association at the Convention in Edmonton last week makes some very noteworthy and memorial utterances: "We represent a rising of the people, the rising of the great common people, en masse, in an upward struggle." It is not so much the 'rising' as the 'upward struggle' that will count, we are sure is what Mr Wood has in mind.

"Our organization cannot afford to be begotted and narrow visioned, and should have no principle or policy that will not stand the full glare of our light and we should welcome every opportunity to stand with others, in the glare of the most searching light" With everything open and above board the Farmers of Alberta are a mighty factor in the economic life of the province.

"We are a class organization, it is true, but we are the basic class, and I am sorry to say have suffered many wrongs at the hands of other classes. These wrongs must be righted, every one of them, but we must remember that two wrongs do not make a right, and we must be ever ready to show to all that we are willing to adjust our relationships with all other legitimate classes on the bases of right and justice."

Speaking of the power of Christianity in the economic realm Mr Wood said: "Christianity is the capable physician, able to heal all the ills of our social and economic body."

"Men of Alberta are thinking today as never before, are understanding as never before, and are striving with all their might to release unto us a free Christianity that will be able to serve humanity, to build up civilization, to guide us into all truth. The fight has just begun. Orthodoxy holds on tenaciously. Grim greed demands that the crucifixion last just a little longer. But as sure as god reigns, old things are passing away, and new things are coming."

* * *

## IMPORTANCE OF SECURING POTATO SEED STOCK

EXPERIMENTS conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S. with eight lots of Garnet Chill potatoes secured from different growers in 1915 show a variation in yield of from 36 bushels to 240 bushels per acre, or a difference of 204 bushels per acre in yield when grown under uniform conditions. Seed from these eight lots planted in 1916, yielded from 68 bushels to 212 bushels per acre, a difference of 144 bushels per acre. The respective positions of the different lots were changed very little in the second year, but the lowest yielding ones increased somewhat and the highest yield was not so great.

Seed from fifteen others in this variety was planted in 1916 and the lowest yield obtained was 158 bushels and the highest 278 bushels per acre, a difference in favor of the best over the poorest of 120 bushels per acre.

Ten lots of pure stock of Green Mountain from different growers ranged from 180½ bushels per acre to 313 bushels per acre, a difference of 132½ bushels. Seventeen lots of Irish Cobbler ranged from 98 bushels per acre as the poorest to 235 bushels as the best, a difference in favour of the best yielding strain of 142 bushels. This would show that there may be as great a different varieties, and that it is wise to secure stock from farms which have had high yielding crops. Because the Green Mountain has failed in giving a crop on a certain farm is not proof that this variety will not yield well there; it may have been due to low vitality in the seed stock. Such reversion in yield may have been due to disease or adverse soil or climatic conditions which affected the crop at some time and it may be better to discard the stock entirely than to try to bring it up to its former vitality by selection.


**DOES THIS MEAN YOU?**

ARE YOU allowing your stock to feed out of doors during the winter?

**It will take two weeks feeding to recover the loss of one day under such conditions.**

Think it over. Then come in and let us show you how little it will cost you to put up a building to shelter the number of cattle you own.

**Have you received one of our Veterinarian books yet?**

How about your machinery? What would you say to your wife if she were to leave her $50.00 sewing machine out during the winter weather. Think it over.

Call in and see our Patent Grooved Roofing.

**COAL**

The North Pole may seem a long way of, But some morning you will wake up and think it is in the middle of your back.

**ORDER YOUR COAL NOW.**

Our Motto—Courtesy, Quality and Price.

**IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., LTD.**
PHONE 10

**MAKE YOUR DOLLARS FIGHT**
AT THE FRONT.
BUY
**DOMINION OF CANADA**
**THREE-YEAR**
**WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

$ 25.00 FOR $21.50
50.00 " 43.00
100.00 " 86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO $1000.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917 FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

**DON'T WORRY**
about these
**HARD TIMES**
You can still get a real "Fill up" satisfying meal for **25c.**
**THE STATION RESTAURANT**
CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO.

We wish to announce to the skating public that we have installed a power grinder for skate sharpening, and would ask each of you to bring your skates to us. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**THE WAINWRIGHT SHEET METAL WORKS**
F. W. FISH, PROP.

**Spelling Industry and Energy of A Print Shop**
Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Shipping Tags, Statements, Route cards, Programmes, Memorial cards, Menus, Posters, Business cards, Wedding Stationery, Ladies & Gent's Visiting cards, Labels, Blotters, Tickets, Scale books, Receipt Books, Meal Tickets
**The Wainwright Star** :: **Job Department**

**Royal George Hotel**
**EDMONTON**
The house for service and comfort
Whhre you will meet your home town friends
Headquarters for Farmers, Stockmen and Ranchers
Situated on First Street in the heart of the Wholesale and Retail District. Absolutely Fireproof, Steam Heated, 100 Guest Rooms with Telephones. Elevator service. Unexcelled Cafe service.
Rates: $2.50 per day. American Plan
R. E. NOBLE Manager.

**LOCAL DRUGGIST MAKES A STATEMENT**
We always advise people who have stomach or bowel trouble to see a doctor. But to those who do not wish to do this we will say try the mixture of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-i-ka. This simple remedy is so powerful that JUST ONE SPOONFUL relieves sour stomach, gas and constipation INSTANTLY. People who try Adler-i-ka are surprised at its QUICK action.
**Wainwright Phamacy**



**SMALL BROS.**
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
COMPLETE STOCK OF FUNERAL SUPPLIES
Prompt and careful attention everywhere
ALBERTA BLOCK

**MEDICAL**
DR. W. D. SORENSON, EDGERton. Wainwright calls attended to. Disease of stomach and bowels a specialty.

**OPTICIAN**
EARL L. CORK, JEWELLER AND Optician. Optical work a specialty. Expert treatment guaranteed. Main street, Wainwright.

**DENTAL**
DR. J. W. McQUEEN, DENTIST, graduate of Detroit College of Dental Surgery and of Haskell Post Graduate College of Dentistry. Main office, Alberta Block, Wainwright.

**LEGAL**
M. G. CARDELL, BARRISTER, SOlicitor, Notary Public and Commissioner, etc. Main street, Wainwright, Alberta.

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HUMPHREY P. MAY, BARRISter, Solicitor and Notary. Money to loan. Main St., Wainwright, Alberta.




**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.**

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.


*The Final Test Is —HEAR IT*

IF you are ready to have a Phonograph in your home, there are many exclusive Edison features that will add much to your pleasure this winter.

**The NEW EDISON DIAMOND AMBEROLA**

—has a permanent diamond reproducing point

—has no needles to change

—has uniform pitch and even speed, due to the wonderful Edison motors.

—has a rich, mellow, luscious tone impossible to obtain with metal needles.

There are many other features that will appeal to a music lover like yourself.

But we merely say—come in and hear the New Edison—hear it play everything you enjoy; grand opera, popular songs, quartettes, old fashioned melodies, recitations, violin, piano and mandolin, whistling, bands, orchestras—then decide which particular Edison model you prefer.





**SMALL BROS. - - Wainwright**

**MONEY TO LOAN!**
**On Improved Farm Lands at 8 p.c.**

This is the time of the year when loans are most easily placed. The loan companies have plenty of money and inspectors can see your farm. Have exclusive agency for a number of good companies, who want to place loans in the district. Have also private funds to invest at 9 and 10 p.c. Your application is solicited.

**HUMPHREY P. MAY**
MAIN ST., Wainwright
CHAUVIN, MONDAYS HIMA, WEDNESDAYS EDGERTON, THURS^DAY



**ALBERTA LIVERY**

First Class Horses
For Sale at all times

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Phone 9 - - Wainwright

NEW
**FLOOR COVERINGS**

Congoleum, Oil Cloth,
English Tapestry Rugs

Bring your pictures to be framed our new stock of picture moulding have arrived.

**Small Bros**

# REAL BARGAINS!

## AT ALL TIMES

-- IN --

HORSES, CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS, ETC.

## The Red Barn

Bud Simmerman- - Proprietor



## TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

**DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK**

IN SUMS OF $500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any c.artered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA


## MARKETS

WINNIPEG, Jan. 29.—Winnipeg wheat closed 3c lower for May, 2⅝c down for July and 1¾ lower for October.

Oats dropped 1c in May and 1⅛c in July. Barley was 1c down. Flax was ½c down.

Minneapolis wheat was 3⅛c lower for May, 3⅛c down for July and 4c lower for September.

Wheat showed considerable strength for the first half on a dull market, with a little short covering. The discrediting of the peace rumors and the victories of the allies over the week-end, were bullish sending the crowd to the buying side. Then the p.[illegible] swayed. The government agent appeared in the market heavily on the selling side. Before an hour had passed wheat had broken nearly seven cents. Many of the stronger interests had appeared also on the selling side and helped the fast break.

The cash market was very dull with only an occasional car offered. Canadian cash wheat is 20 under Minneapolis yet, the car situation is so poor that a clear 10 cent profit is no attraction to the southern millers. Oats were in an indifferent demand.

Winnipeg cash prices: Wheat—No. 1 Nor 165¾; No. 2 Nor 162¾; No. 3 Nor 157¾; No. 4, 145¾; No. 5, 124¾; No. 6, 98¾; feed 91.

Oats—No. 2 C W 58¾; No. 3 C W 51¾; extra 1 feed 51¾; No. 1 feed 50¾; No. 2 feed 49¾.

Barley—No. 3 C W 96; No. 4 C W, 90; Rejected and feed 79.

Flax—No. 1 N W C 266½; No. 2 C W 260½.

GRAIN MARKETS
(Supplied over Baird & Botterell's Private Wire.)

WINNIPEG

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 175 | 177⅞ | 170 | 171⅛ |
| July | 172½ | 174⅛ | 168 | 168⅛ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 58¾ | 59⅛ | 57⅜ | 57⅝ |
| July | 58⅜ | 58⅞ | 56⅜ | 56⅜ |
| Flax— | | | | |
| May | 272½ | 272½ | 271 | 271½ |

CHICAGO

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 177¾ | 179⅞ | 170⅝ | 171⅞ |
| July | 151 | 151 | 145 | 151⅞ |
| Sept. | 139½ | 139⅛ | 134⅛ | 135⅜ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 55⅛ | 55⅜ |
| July | 55⅛ | 55⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 98⅛ | 99⅛ |
| July | 99⅞ | 100 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |

MINNEAPOLIS

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 178 | 180⅜ | 172⅜ | 174 |
| July | 175 | 175⅛ | 168⅛ | 168⅜ |

DULUTH

| | Close |
|---|---|
| Flax— | |
| May | 298 CLOSE |
| July | 294⅜ CLOSE. |

### BAZAAR NETS $447,223.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29.—The recent bazaar held here for the benefit of the Entente Allies, netted $447,223, according to an official announcement made today. Accounts yet to be heard from may bring the total to $500,000, it was said.

## MORTGAGE SALE
### OF FARM PROPERTY

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar, there will be offered for sale by public auction, in front of the postoffice in the town of Wainwright, Alberta, by Bud Simmerman, on Saturday the 17th day of February, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon: The northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 47, Range 6 west of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, excepting mines and minerals.

The property will be sold subject to a sealed reserve bid, free from all encumbrances, save the exceptions and reservations in the original grant from the crown and in the existing certificate of title any outstanding indebtedness to the Crown for seed grain or fodder for animals and taxes for 1917.

The property is situated about sixteen miles from a railway station and about one mile from school and postoffice; it is all upland, about sixty acres open and forty acres cultivated; it is all fenced and there is a log shack and stable on it.

Terms of sale are 15 per cent cash at time of sale, balance to be made known at time of sale or earlier upon application to auctioneer or vendor's solicitors.

For further particulars apply to auctioneer or

McDONALD & TIGHE,
Imperial Bank Bldg., Edmonton
Vendor's Solicitors.

## NORTGAGE SALE
### OF FARM PROPERTY

Pursuant to the order of A. Y. Blain, Esq., Master in Chambers, Edmonton, there will be offered for sale with the That there is situate upon the said ter in Chambers, by W. O. Simons, at the office of J. W. Wyatt, Jarrow, in the Province of Alberta, at two o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday the 10th tay of February, A.D., 1917, the following lands:

The Northwest Quarter of Section 34, Township 45, Range 10, West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, excepting thereout all mines and minerals and also excepting thereout for roadway 1.90 acres as shown in Certificate of Title 3158 N.W.T.

The Vendor is informed as follows: That there is situated upon the said lands a frame house, 24x26 feet, and a log shed size 12x26 feet. It is out by a good roadway on the southwest corner and abut 15 acres is separated from the balance. There is about 140 acres plowable land, 50 acres having been under cultivation. There are 20 acres in crop this year and 30 acres has not been cropped since 1915. The 15 acres south of the roadway is in a coulee and is rough and only suitable for pasture. The plowable land is rolling prairie, dotted with scrub and some rock. The soil is about eight inches deep, with a yellow clay subsoil.

The property will be offered for sale, subject to a reserve bid, fixed by a Judge or the Master in Chambers.

The Purchaser will pay down a deposit of ten per cent, on the purchase money at the time of the sale, and the balance into Court within 60 days thereafter without interest, or in the alternative, 10% as aforesaid, and within 60 days 40% of the remainder into Court, without interest and the balance by executing a first mortgage upon the said lands and premises in favor of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, payabl eat the expiration of two years from the date of the sale, with interest at 7% per annum, payable half yearly, and upon payment of the said sums and execution of the mortgage and registration thereof, the purchaser shall be entitled to a vesting order.

The purchaser is to take the property, subject to all assessments, rates and taxes imposed subsequent to the 31st of December, 1916, and in all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Court as approved by a Judge or the Master in Chambers.

Further particulars may be had at my office or from Messrs. Byers & Heffernan, Barristers, 602-4 McLeod Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

Dated this 4th day of January, A.D. 1917.

(Sgd.) H. J. DAWSON,
Clerk Supreme Court.
Approved: (Sgd.) A. Y. B.
Master in Chambers.

## FORFEIT CITIZENSHIP

Will Apply to Undesirable Naturalized British Subjects

LONDON, Jan. 29.—According to the Mail the home secretary will submit to parliament a bill authorizing the forfeiture of the citizenship of undesirable naturalized British subjects. The Mail says that during the war scores of naturalized aliens have been deterred in acts unfriendly to Great Britain. Some of these persons were formerly Germans and Austrians, others were Dutch, Belgian, American and Scandinavian.


UNION BANK OF CANADA

**Give Your Wife an Interest**

in the family's financial progress by opening a Joint Account in the Union Bank of Canada, in her name and your own.

You will find it a very convenient arrangement, for then either can attend to the banking when in town, making deposits or withdrawing money. In case of death, the balance automatically goes to the survivor.

WAINWRIGHT BRANCH
P. C. HAYMES Acting Manager


## CLASSIFIED ADS.

LOST or STOLEN from the South Eas quarter of 18-44-3-w4th, sixteen head of cattle, being one purehead Durham mooley cow with roan calf, thirteen yearlings and one two year old steer. All branded W N and last seen near W. J Evans' farm near Chauvin A reward of $15.00 is offered for information that will lead to recovery of the above animals. Address Box 55 Wainwright.

FOR SALE.—South half of 13 45-7 w 4 Splendid land only two miles from Wainwright. $17.00 per acre. Terms apply owner 10231 107th St or phone 2529, Edmonton. 13 9p

$5.00 Reward for information leading to the recovery of a red steer coming 3 yrs old, hole in left ear, white spot in face, branded TF with half diamond over on the left shoulder. F. Trayner Gilt Edge 13-16p

STRAYED.—From 2046-5 W. J. Plaxton, 2 white faced steers, white faced heifer, Brindle heifer, Brindle steer, Roan steer. All yearlings and dehorned except Roan steer. One red and one back cow. All the above cattle are branded anchor with U upside down with half diamond over, on left ribs. Suitable reward for return or information. 13-16p

$10 REWARD—LOST about two weeks ago, sorrel gelding, weighing about 1100 lbs Branded M on left jaw. Above reward will be paid for the return of this animal to E. Nordstrom 28-45-5 Wainwright 15—7p

STRAYED.—On the premises of the undersigned, one black mare rising two years, 2 white hind feet over first joint, white stripe on forehead, no visible brands. Owner can have same by paying expenses. T. Samuelson, N.E.12-42-7 Auburndale 15-7p

WANTED—Plain sewing of all kinds. Prices reasonable. Mrs Jas Clark, Wainwright, Martin house 5th Ave c

STRAYED—On the farm of the undersigned, one all red steer and one red heifer with horns, one brindle steer no horns coming 2 yrs o d. No visible brands. Owner can have same by paying expenses. Jas. Church, Wainwright S.W.4-46-4 15—7p

TO RENT—Nicely furnished room warm, and in good location. Suitable for two, Apply in first place to Star Office.

FOR SALE.—Heater, parlor lamp, Iron bed stead, set diamond springs, lounge, couch, writing desk, and a number of other articles that must be sold, any reasonable offer accepted. Mrs E Carbert, 3rd Ave.

**The Wainwright Lodge, I.O.O.F**
**NO. 45**

Meets EVERY Monday in each month in Washburn's Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

W.S. Clark, N. G. — H. W. McLeod, Secretary


TANNARY

We tan Hides and Furs of any kind and make Robes and Rugs. Send for our Pricelist.

EDMONTON FUR DRESSERS
9805 Jasper Ave.
Edmonton Alta.






IS TAKING

FIRST PLACE wherever quality counts Good material, fair dealing, prompt attention and service. Try us

ATLAS LUMBER CO. LTD
J. WELCH, MANAGER



A Company That Belongs to The Farmers

—organized, owned and controlled by Farmers for the purpose of better marketing grain and livestock, and making purchases for the farmers or their neighbors in any community of practically any commodities for farm use.

The following Departments are maintained by this Co-operative Company:

Elevator Department (103 Elevators, over 6,000,000 bu. grain handled during three months Season 1916-1917)

Commission Department (over 2,000,000 bu. grain handled during three months Season 1916-1917)

Live Stock Department (258 cars, Cattle to value of $305,846.58 handled during three months Season 1916-1917)

Co-operative Supplies Department (1003 cars handled during three months Season 1916-1917).

This Company can Serve YOU to advantage.

Write for particulars NOW.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited
320-340 Lougheed Building - - Calgary

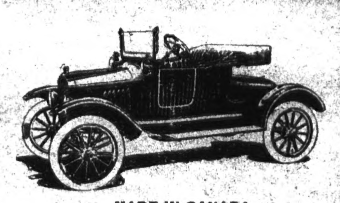


DR. C. A. GOUIN, V. S.
EDMONTON
Will Visit
WAINWRIGHT Jan. 25-26

Farmers with sick animals will do well to see me on those dates.

BUFFALO BARN WAINWRIGHT





MADE IN CANADA
The 1917 FORD Runabout
$475.00
f.o.b. Ford, Ontario

If you fancy a light car for everyday service, the new model Ford Runabout will fit your requirements.

Smooth running and easy to handle, the Runabout is always ready for action winter or summer, over all kinds of roads, and it gives high mileage on low gasoline cost.

You ought to see the new model at once if you want one this season. Orders given now have the first call.

O. J. ELDER
Phone 72 Wainwright


### BUDGET OF NEWSY ITEMS FROM THE TOWN EDCERTON

Continued from front page

in which everone freely participated.

Billy Hossick returned Sunday from his holiday trip.

If you have a cerificate for three Promotor cirgars bring it to the cosy cafe and receive your cigars.

Mrs Stratton is sick with pneumonia but is getting along nicely.

The masquerade dance held last Friday was very successful. Mr Saddlier as George Washington and Miss Cameron as Martha Washington well deserved the first prise which they captured for fancy dress. There were other good costumes to fill the evening with enjoyment and the management is certainly doing all to make these dances enjoyable.

Have you stopped to think that we have a two roomed school? A fine thing for the town. Have you visited the school this year? If not you should, to help create more interest for the children.

Several people are talking about planting trees this spring in our town. I wonder if the rumor is true?

"Money is more powerful than the Pen' was the subject of debate before the Literary Society last week. The affirmative won. Money talks alright

Clean, bright utensils mean clean appetizing food—use

Old Dutch





## Germany Needs a Lesson

**One Absolute Essential of This War Is to Uproot Prussian Tradition That War Pays**

Were the war to end tomorrow without Germany being required to indemnify Belgium, France, Serbia, Poland and Rumania for the damage done them by Germany's lust for conquest, the actual condition would be that the criminal nation would be able to look around with satisfaction on her own rich provinces, unmarred by the fangs of war, and with equal satisfaction on the ruined provinces of all her neighbors. And the Germans would count the war as a tremendous gain, as having given them a vast relative advantage over neighboring States. Surely the one absolute essential of this war is to uproot the Prussian tradition that war pays, that war has been the making of Prussia; and that to war they, and now in a wider way the Germans, must ever look for progress and their greater good. Surely if this war ends leaving the German people impregnated with this Prussian belief in the necessity for war, and the Prussian faith in the profitableness of war, it will be war badly ended for Europe and the world.

If peace came tomorrow, the German general staff would say that they had learned enough to ensure their success next time. In some way the German people must be convinced that it is their business to see that no German general staff shall again plot and attempt such bloody crimes against manhood — against the German masses as much as others, for they have suffered as deeply, and died as painfully as any of their victims.—From the Toronto Star.

**A Power of Its Own.**—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has a subtle power of its own that other oils cannot pretend to, though there are many pretenders. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. Its uses are innumerable and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

### Tommy's Sporting Instinct.

Fun in the trenches! With shells dropping all around and blowing the bodies of your comrades into red fragments! What do the soldiers do, I wondered, when this is happening? The Frenchmen sing, this captain told me. Not to keep up their courage, but joyously, exultantly. "And the British?" "Sure, they lay bets on what the next shell will do."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

## Results of Speculation

**Gambling in Food Commodities Denounced by Montreal Board of Trade**

The council of the Montreal Board of Trade, as a means to check the advance in the cost of foodstuffs, has suggested the stopping of option and future sales on the Winnipeg grain market by persons not interested in farming or the milling and grain trades. Such persons, it is declared, have no legitimate business interest in the buying or selling of grain, being merely actuated by the desire to profit by the increase of price brought about by war conditions. There is little doubt that speculation on this continent, being so generally in anticipation of advancing prices, does operate to increase market values. If it could be stopped the consumer would gain. It may not be practicable, however, to secure the end in view by either executive or legislative action. Speculation in the Minneapolis or Chicago markets, or even in those of Great Britain, raising prices elsewhere would raise them here also.—Montreal Gazette.


Before starting the youngsters to school give them a piping hot cup of

**Instant Postum**

School teachers, doctors and food experts agree on two points—that the child needs a hot drink, and that the drink shouldn't be tea or coffee.

Postum fills the need admirably and its very extensive use among thoughtful parents, coupled with the child's fondness for this flavory, nourishing food-drink, show how completely it meets the requirement.

"There's a Reason"

*No change in price, quality, or size of package.*




## War Tourists

**France Expects to Profit By Tourist Trade After the War**

Millions of Americans will come to Europe and will bring with them millions of dollars with the intention of leaving millions behind them. It will be like an overwhelming wave at first, followed by many other subsequent waves. Certainly, most Americans will not leave Europe without visiting other parts of France, but, first of all, they will be anxious to visit those parts which will have been visited by the war. That is why it is to your interest to leave mute witnesses of war to stand. Tourists who return to their own countries will talk of what they have seen, but stones and earth must first talk to them. Certain things must be kept in the state in which they were during the war, such, for instance, as trenches on the Yser, on the Somme and at Verdun, the quarries of Soissons . . . and there must also be kept standing, for a certain time at least, two or more villages or towns ruined by the war, and especially a few monuments, city halls and cathedrals.—Editorial in La Petite Gironde.


## RICH RED BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

**Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments**

The lack of sufficient red health-giving blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are the tired, languid, run-down folk who never have a bit of enjoyment in life. Food does not nourish, there's indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache, sometimes fainting spells and always nervousness. If anaemia or bloodlessness be neglected too long a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more blood cures all these troubles. Just more rich, red blood, then abounding health, vitality and pleasure in life. To make the blood rich, red and pure, use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases the pure blood supply so quickly or so surely. The cure actually begins with the first dose, though naturally it is not noticeable. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been doing this over and over again in Canada for more than a quarter of a century. This is why thousands have always a good word to say for this great medicine, for instance Mrs. Alex. Gillis, Glenville, N. S., says: "I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly. They are really a wonderful medicine. I was very much run down, suffered from frequent dizzy spells, and had an almost constant severe pain in the back. My home work was a source of dread, I felt so weak, and life held but little enjoyment. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the result was almost marvellous. They made me feel like a new woman, and fully restored my health. I would urge every weak woman to give these pills a fair trial."

You can get Dr Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


### The British Air Service

No one can assert that the administration of the British air service has not justified itself in this war. In the intrepidity and skill of our young airman — this is pre-eminently a young man's service—we have an incomparable asset. For their hazardous work they are carefully trained, and are equipped, as they ought to be, with the best machines that human ingenuity can devise. — London Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## Canadian Fish for Soldiers

**Weekly Ration Planned for the British Army, Also far Anzacs in Hospital**

The Government has been notified from London that the British authorities have completed arrangements for giving the British troops a regular ration of Canadian fish. A weekly ration is planned, and orders will be placed at once for several million pounds of frozen fish from Canada. The new demand will further stimulate the Canadian fish industry in all parts of the Dominion.

Arrangements for the supply are being made through Major Hugh Green, who was sent to England by Sir Sam Hughes last spring to superintend the Canadian fish ration supply for the Canadian troops overseas. That scheme proved so successful that the British Board of Trade asked Major Green to go back to Canada and arrange for a still bigger supply for the British army.

New Zealand and Australia have also arranged to give their men in hospital a weekly fish ration through the Canadian Fish Supply Department in London.

The Nervous Old Lady: You won't run away with me, will you?

The Cabby: Lor, bless you, mum—no; why, I've got a wife and eight kids at home a'ready. — London Sketch.

## Value of Irrigation

**Lands Once Refused as Dry Now Producing Big Crops Under Irrigation**

"That land in the Coaldale (Alberta) irrigation district yielded returns in wheat amounting to from 26 to 51 bushels per acre in 1915, is shown in the annual report just published by the Dominion Irrigation Department. Equal moisture from irrigation and from rains were received by the fields, but the value of the artificial watering was very apparent. The extension of irrigation in Alberta is going on continually, and the valuable land that would otherwise be useless is being brought into production by artificial precipitation. The review contained in the report refers to the time when the C.P.R. first refused all lands between Moose Jaw and the Rocky Mountains because they were considered too dry. Finally, the company agreed to accept the block of land which it now holds as an irrigation district, with the intent to flood the fields by the artificial systems now established. Water is taken for this tract from the Bow river within Calgary limits, and carried to land of which 223,000 acres are irrigable. To J. S. Dennis, of Calgary, is attributed the construction of the first irrigation system in Alberta, when, as commissioner for irrigation, he carried out the law passed in 1894. In the Lethbridge section work was begun in 1897 by the Alberta Irrigation Company, which is now controlled by the C.P.R. There are approximately 130,000 acres of land irrigable from this system, and some 75,000 acres have actually been irrigated.—Calgary News-Telegram.


Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.


## Helping War Sufferers

**The Diminutive Extent of United States Aid to Belgium**

We read that the Commission for Relief in Belgium has now distributed goods worth about $227,000,000, of which the people of the United States contributed $10,000,000, or 4.3 per cent. This comes to less than ten cents apiece for every man, woman and child. Canadians have given a sum equal to eighteen cents apiece. New Zealand has given $2.34 for every one of its population, and Tasmania's generosity is represented by gifts that work out at $6.25 for each inhabitant. Of the $217,000,000 that America did not give $125,000,000 was spent in this country for goods to send to Belgium.

Of course we have given money for relief of distress in many other lands than Belgium. Poland, Serbia, Lithuania, Albania, Armenia, Syria have all looked to us and have not appealed without a response of some sort. This is exclusive of such hospital and relief work as has been done by American men, women and money in France, Germany and other theatres of war. Perhaps the total of our war charity would go some way to redress our showing in Belgian relief, which too closely resembles a two-cent lagnappe with each quarter's worth of goods purchased here.—The Sun, New York.

**These Pills Cure Rheumatism.**—To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily, and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

## New Use for Church Bells

**Enemy Using Bells to Provide for Munitions**

According to official Austrian figures, up to the end of August no fewer than 15,200 church bells had been melted down for munitions in the Dual Monarchy, the yield of metal being returned as 7,464 tons. That averages half a ton per bell, but as there were probably a fair number of big bells included—it was recently announced that the famous 17-ton bell from St. Stephen's, Vienna, had been scheduled for the melting-pot—there may be some truth in the report which emanated from Rome a few weeks ago that in many country places the church bells had been exempted from service on condition that all the cow-bells of the district were substituted in their place. Russia, at any rate, can look with equanimity on the turning of bells into shells, for if the victory is to rest with the side that can do the biggest things in that direction there is an enormous reservoir to draw from in Russia. The Great Bell of Moscow tips the beam at 200 tons, nearly twelve times the weight of Austria's biggest bell, and three bells in the Church of St. Ivan, Moscow, can provide not far short of 150 tons of metal should the necessity arise.—London Daily News.

"The early bird catches the worm."

"That's because the worm is fool enough to get up early, too."


**AFTER ANY SICKNESS**

your nervous system is shattered; your strength is wasted; your digestion weakened; your blood impoverished.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

is the rich tonic-food to nourish your nerve-centers, repair the wasted tissue, improve your blood-power, sharpen your appetite and gradually re-establish your strength.

Get SCOTT'S for yourself, or remind some ailing friend that SCOTT'S has proven these words for thousands of others. *Look for this Trade-Mark.*



Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.



**RHEUMATISM CONQUERED**

"I have been for the last two years a cripple with Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I tried almost everything known to medical science to relieve me of the intense pain and inflammation. I sought change of climate in Kentucky and other Southern points without relief. Your manager in this city recommended GIN PILLS and I have since taken eight boxes and am now cured. I consider

**Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS**

the conqueror of Rheumatism and Kidney Disease. G. D. Reid."

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sample free if you write to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED Toronto, Ont. 78


## Japan's Celluloid Toys

While the European war has ruined most of the ordinary trade in Japan, the manufacturers of celluloid toys at any rate have found it profitable. They are working to their utmost capacity to meet the growing demand for celluloid toys from Australia, England, India, China, Hong Kong and the United States.

The increase in Japan's toy trade is due to the fact that thirty celluloid factories in Germany have been turned into munition works. The materials for the toys, at the same time, have become much scarcer in Germany. Before the war Germany monopolized the world's toy market, but today Japanese goods are driving out the German-made articles. — Montreal Mail.


## SOLDIERS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

"There is no greater patriot—not even the soldier on the battlefield—than the man who battles with the stubborn soil and makes it yield for the support of the nations." We have in Canada a power of dominion in our resources that will make the power that comes with strategy, brute force and armament, insignificant. If we know what we have and use it wisely, we will make others dependent upon us.

The stomach is the center of the body from which radiates our vitality, strenuosity, our fighting strength. A healthy stomach turns the food we eat into nourishment for the blood stream and the nerves. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery refreshes and tones up the stomach walls. Removes the poisonous gases from the system.

The first day you start to take this reliable medicine, impure germs and accumulations begin to separate in the blood and are then expelled through the liver, bowels and kidneys.

Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to-day from any medicine dealer; it is a powerful blood purifier and tonic.

Depend upon this grand remedy to give you the kind of blood that makes the skin clear, the mind alert, the vision keener and puts ambition and energy into the entire body. Contains neither alcohol nor narcotics. Its ingredients are made public and printed on wrapper. It's a pure alterative extract made with glycerine from native roots and herbs.

Sold by medicine dealers in liquid or tablet form, or send 50 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial box of tablets.

NO CHARGE FOR THIS BOOK.

Send fifty cents (or stamps) to pay for wrapping and mailing and enclose this notice, and Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., will send you a revised copy of his Common Sense Medical Adviser, in cloth binding, 1008 pages, with color plates. Just what you need in case of sickness or accident.


### Doctors Differ

The rivalry between the two local doctors was very keen, and they never lost an opportunity of "scoring" off one another.

On one occasion they met, and Dr. Lancet said to his colleague:

"I notice that you occasionally take a patient out for a drive."

"Yes," was Dr Endem's reply. "I think it does them good."

"But, my dear sir, it isn't professional. I never do it."

"I notice that when your patients go driving the undertaker usually accompanies them."

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

## Wasters Cause Shortage

**Solving the Food Problem by Cutting Down Wastefulness**

Those who waste food are largely responsible for the present acute shortage throughout the country. They are helping to raise food prices, not only for their own extravagant class of wasters, but for provident housekeepers as well. Americans used to scorn to save anything, fearing to be caught in an act of economy, which was almost synonymous with poverty itself or stinginess. Happily, this false ideal is passing. The millionaire wrestles with the plumber's bill at least as assiduously as the laborer tries to pare down his allowance for potatoes and smoking tobacco. If every family eliminated food waste, by careful apportioning when cooking and by the utmost care in utilizing left-overs, the food problem would be solved without a sign of a boycott or investigation.—Editorial in Minneapolis Journal.

### Getting Back at Her

Miss Goldie: I wouldn't marry you if you were worth a million dollars.

Mr. Hunter: Well, that shows the difference between us. I wouldn't marry you if you weren't.

## Daily Routine for Able Seamen a Pleasant Life

**Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve Is Enlisting Patriots**

As part of Canada's contribution of 500,000 men for overseas, the Dominion Naval Department has organized the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, in which Canadians can serve the Empire afloat at the same rates of pay as in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Men enlisting in this reserve are ranked as able seamen and paid $1.10 per day, with $20 per month separation allowance to wife or dependants. No sea experience is necessary — men who are physically fit and between the ages of eighteen and thirty-eight, even if they have never seen the sea, are given the unusual privilege of joining the navy at full seaman's rank at a wage many times in excess of that paid the regular British navy seaman and rated two ranks higher than that allowed ordinary "green" recruits.

The naval seaman upon enlistment receives a full kit of clothes consisting of two cloth caps, one white duck cap and cap covers, three duck working jumpers, two duck uniform jumpers, two serge jumpers without cuffs, one serge jumper with cuffs, two jerseys, two check shirts, two pairs drawers, four pairs duck trousers, three pairs serge trousers, two pairs socks, one pair shoes, one pair boots, three blue jean collars, three flannels, two night shirts, two handkerchiefs and one silk handkerchief, two bed covers, one comforter, hammock, knife, blacking brushes, clothes brush, hair brush, scissors, soap bag, "housewife," comb, toothbrush, cap boxes, prayer book, overalls, lanyards, etc., the whole being stowed in a brown canvas kitbag — the bedding excepted, which is lashed up in the hammock. Each seaman receives two hammocks. Oilskins, sea-boots and watch coats are issued to those men on duties which require them. A stock of ready-made clothing is kept in the naval depots and aboard many ships and issued to the men when necessary to replace lost or worn-out kit.

After enlisting at the recruiting offices in Canada, the recruit is sent to Halifax, where he is fitted out with an able seaman's kit, and thence forwarded on the first ship to a naval training depot in England. At the training school, the R.N.C.V.R. man receives instruction in the rudiments of naval drill and discipline; is taught the distinguishing ranks and flags; how to look after his kit and lash his hammock and is given at least two months' preliminary instruction in rifle and bayonet drill, foot drill and as much knowledge of seamanship as can be given ashore, and a general idea of signalling, naval gunnery and torpedo work.

When considered competent enough the naval seaman is drafted to a man-of-war and entered on her watch bill. A card is given him which details him to his mess in one or other of the various departments of forecastle men, foretop men, maintop men, or quarterdeck men, and in either the port or starboard watch and the sub-divisions thereof. In his particular watch or sub-division he is given details as to his position in event of collision, torpedo attack, outbreak of fire, going into action, or abandoning ship. Each of these manoeuvres calls for different duties, and at sea he will receive his training in them.

In addition to these special duties, there is the daily round of work which runs something as follows: At 5:30 each morning, the boatswains and ship's corporals call the men. The seamen turn out, have a wash, lash up their hammocks and bedding and stow them away. Hot cocoa is served out from the galleys, and at 6 o'clock, both the port and starboard watches fall in on the upper deck and the deck sweepers are told off to sweep the upper decks. Hoses are rigged, buckets and brooms served out, and the work of washing down decks begins. Cleaning the guns and scrubbing decks in the fresh morning air soon works up an appetite, and when the work is finished at 7 o'clock, the call for breakfast is sounded. One hour is allowed for breakfast, cleaning up and changing into the "rig of the day," i.e., the clothes for the particular work the seaman is assigned to. Shortly before 9 the men fall in on deck, the bugler blows "Attention," the marines present arms, and the sailors stand at the salute while the white ensign is hoisted and the ship's band, if carried, plays "God Save the King." In summer, this ceremony is carried out at 8 a.m.

Ten minutes later, "Divisions" is sounded by the bugler, and the entire ship's company muster in their respective groups and divisions and under their particular officers. The names are called off by the various watch officers, and the men are inspected. After divisions, the crew march aft for prayers, which is followed by fifteen minutes' physical drill, then the routine work of the day commences. Parties are told off for painting, overhauling gear and rigging, etc. If the ship is at sea, certain men have their watches at wheel, look-out and signalling—the others, outside of the working parties, are being exercised and instructed in the arts of naval warfare at the guns, torpedo tubes, small arms, and manoeuvres of offence and defence.

At noon, all hands are piped to dinner, and at 1:10 p.m. decks are cleared, and work commences again at 1:25 p.m., and continues until 4 p.m., when decks are cleared up ready for the evening muster at 4:15 p.m., after which the men go to tea. There is no work after this except necessary watch duties. Supper is served at 7 p.m., and at 10 p.m. every man not on duty is supposed to be in his hammock. Saturday afternoon is generally a half holiday, and on Sunday nothing but necessary work is done.

Recruiting for the R.N.C.V.R. is being carried on all over Canada.

### Towns Named After Battles

The Provincial Government of Quebec has decided to give to new townships to be created the names of the great battles in which Canadian soldiers took part. So we may have in the near future the townships of Ypres, Courcelette, St. Julien, Langemarck, Festubert, etc.

It has been decided to give to the natural landmarks in these townships the names of our most noted fallen heroes.

He: Before we were married you used to say there wasn't another man like me in the world.

She: Yes, and now I'd hate to think that there was.


**EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Is Issuing a New Policy Contract With Up-to-date Privileges. If you are buying Insurance, see our Policy first.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO



**CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY**

Canadians wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay $1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit. $20.00 per Month Separation Allowance.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 accepted for service in the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS for defence of the Coasts.

Apply to the Nearest Naval Recruiting Station, or to the Dept. of the Naval Service OTTAWA



**There's Money In Your Stump Land**



FIRST pull out the stumps, then pull out the profits. Change your barren stump lands into cultivated fields. Stop paying taxes on worthless land. Clear it; do it the quickest, easiest and cheapest way. Get the money from under your stumps with a

**Kirstin One Man Stump Puller**

It gives you a giant's power. No stump is big enough, no root deep enough, to resist it. Horses are unnecessary. Your money back unless the Kirstin pulls stumps from your land. Ten days' trial.

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See the pictures of stumps it has pulled; read the letters from the farmers who have bought Kirstins. Learn how the Kirstin Free Service gives all the information you need about land clearing. Don't buy a puller until you see this book.

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Please send me your Free Book on Land Clearing.

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Town

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## Farmers Buy Autos

It is said that sixty per cent. of the automobiles made in the United States last year were sold to farmers. Roughly a million cars, costing eight hundred million dollars, were purchased by Canadian and American farmers in the automobile year ending the 31st of July, 1916. Manufacturers estimate that about the same percentage of cars made this year will go to the farms, and as the number of cars made is expected to show an increase of about 25 per cent. over the output of 1916, the money spent on this continent by farmers for motor cars in the automobile year of 1916-17 will come very close to a billion dollars.—Charlottetown Guardian.

"Bein' contented wif yoh lot," said Uncle Eben, "ain' no excuse foh not hustlin' to git de mortgage off'n it."—Washington Star.

## Creamery at Grand Prairie

**First Creamery for Peace River Country Is Established**

The development of the great Peace River district in the northern part of Alberta has taken a great step forward with the establishment of a creamery at Grande Prairie. Even in the larger farming districts, owing to the absence of scientific means of manufacturing and storing butter, the supply was not available from one season to another, so shipments had to be made into that country from Edmonton. The situation was somewhat anomalous. The Peace River country is exceptionally fitted to become a great mixed farming and dairying country, but owing to the smallness of population the industry had not been stabilized. Now a creamery is to be erected there, and will be ready for business by next spring.


Instant Relief for

**MORNING HEADACHE and poor Appetite**



That dull aching, that nausea and distaste for food with which so many begin the day, soon goes when you take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. The root of the trouble is disordered liver, perhaps constipation, and Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief so surely restores both liver and bowels that these complaints become impossible.

"Science Siftings," April 11, 1916, says:—"Providence has given us the brains to devise means to compensate Nature for our ill-treatment of her. . . . The means at hand come from natural sources, and we have them embodied in such splendid combinations as Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. We take this preparation as an example because it is so well balanced in the matter of components and so effective in every direction."

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

*Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.*

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

Or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co. Ltd., 10, M'Caul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

*Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.*

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

# PART PLAYED BY GREAT BRITAIN IN THE GREAT WORLD STRUGGLE

## BECOMING SUPREME ARSENAL FOR THE ALLIANCE

### Some Amazing Figures Given in the Startling Story told by Sydney Brooks of the Growth of Britain's Armies and Navy Since the Beginning of the War

Sydney Brooks, writing in the New York Times magazine under the title "England faces 1917 in her fullest strength," says in part:

How have the allies been able to maintain an unceasing and disintegrating pressure on the very vitals of Germany? What has made it possible for us to land some 2,000,000 men on the continent of Europe, equipped with every single item in the infinitely varied paraphernalia of modern war? How is it that we have been in a position to conduct simultaneous campaigns in Egypt, East Africa, the Cameroons, Southwest Africa, Mesopotamia, the Balkans and the Pacific? There are Russian troops fighting at this moment in France and around Saloniki. How did they get there? British subjects in hundreds upon hundreds of thousands have flocked from all the ends of the earth to the central battlefield. What agency convoyed them? What power protected them?

The United States has built up with the allies a trade that throws all previous American experience of foreign commerce into the shade. But how many Americans, I wonder, stop to ask themselves how it is that this vast volume of merchandise has crossed the Atlantic, in the midst of the greatest war in all history almost as swiftly and securely as in the days of profoundest peace?

One by one Germany's colonies have been torn from her grasp. How comes it that not a single blow has been struck in defence of them by the Fatherland itself? How is it, again, that of German sea-borne commerce there is none; that not a single German merchant vessel dare show her nose—her nose, I said, not her periscope—out of harbor; and that Germany has been totally stripped of the enormous asset of her foreign trade?

How is it, once more, that the Belgian and the Serbian armies have been rearmed, reconstituted and re-equipped; that Russia has been re-munitioned; that France, though her Pennsylvania is in the enemy's hands, is still for purposes both of war and of commerce a great manufacturing nation, and that all the allies can import freely what they need from the neutral world?

The answer to all these questions, and the sole answer to most of them, is the British navy. Our control of the seas is not a mere adjunct to the strength of the alliance. It is its basis. It supports the whole edifice. Without it all that the allies have built up would crumble to pieces. With it they can erect on a rock the instruments of certain victory.

And besides being the maritime and financial bulwark of the alliance, Great Britain is also becoming its supreme arsenal and workshop. Already, and on an enormous scale, she has furnished the allies with indispensable supplies, munitions, ships, coal, clothing, and other material. To her all who are fighting with her turn as to an exhaustless treasure house, and rarely turn in vain. Shells, field howitzers, heavy guns, grenades, machine guns, and small arms leave British ports in immense quantities day after day for the use of our allies.

One-third of our total production of shell steel goes to France. That fact alone, to those who understand the character of this war, is an epitome of the industrial services rendered by Great Britain to the common cause. Three-fourths of the steel-producing districts of France are occupied by the enemy, and our ally absolutely depends on us for command of the sea to procure the essential basis of all modern warfare.

It is the same with other metals, with copper, for instance, antimony, lead, tin, spelter, tungsten, mercury, high-speed steel, and other less vital substances. All these we are manufacturing in Great Britain or in other parts of the Empire, or purchasing in neutral lands and delivering to our allies, under the protection of the British navy, to the value of $30,000,000 a month. Millions of tons of coal and coke reach them from our shores every week; one-fifth of our total production of machine tools is set aside for them, and huge cargoes of explosives and machinery are daily despatched to their address.

There is a factory in England wholly manned by Belgians and engaged in manufacturing nothing but guns and small arms for the Belgian troops. There are two or three that do nothing but supply Russia's needs, and two or three others solely devoted to making guns for the French. All the allies, except the Rumanians, are fighting at this moment in British-made military boots, of which we have turned out some 30,000,000 pairs since the war began, and British workshops played their part in the Russian sweep through Galicia last May and the Italian repulse of Austria's offensive.

There are today in Great Britain over 4,000 firms wholly engaged in the production of war material, and not one of them before the war had had even an hour's experience of that class of work. Nearly 100 colossal plants have been erected, and some 3,500,000 people, of whom 700,000 are women, find employment therein. That is a miracle of improvisation that must, I suppose, be unique in industrial history.

We are now turning out in three weeks as much eighteen-pounder ammunition, in two weeks as much field howitzer ammunition, in eleven days as many medium-sized shells, and in four days as many heavy shells as we were turning out in the whole of the first year of the war. The enormous British armies overseas have been equipped with rifles and machine guns solely from domestic sources. Every month we are manufacturing twice as many heavy guns as the entire army possessed eighteen months ago, the production having multiplied six-fold in the last year, and being still rapidly on the increase.

Americans, I imagine, have little idea of the tremendous scale on which things are done. Since the beginning of the war we must have ordered and paid for abroad or manufactured at home—mainly the latter—about 100,000,000 yards of woollen cloth, as much of flannel, as much of cotton, about a thousand million buttons and another thousand million horseshoe nails, 60,000,000 pairs of socks, nearly 30,000,000 blankets, 10,000,000 woollen gloves, 50,000,000 brushes, 25,000,000 knives and forks, a thousand million sandbags, 7,000,000 razors, over 2,000 miles of wire rope, a thousand million pounds of flour, 250,000,000 pounds of crackers, and at least 200,000,000 pounds of Tommy Atkin's delight—I mean, of course, jam and marmalade.

Besides this we have increased our navy by the tonnage equivalent of between fifty and sixty super-Dreadnoughts; our merchant marine is today all but as large as it was at the opening of the war, in spite of all losses; London remains the financial clearing house of the world, and the British people have brought the value of their ordinary export trade to a figure that must soon surpass the returns for the most prosperous years of peace. And yet, I dare say, there are still Americans who believe that British labor has not pulled its proper weight.

But as the climax to all her other achievements Great Britain has converted herself into a military power of the first rank. After raising an army that far outdistanced in point of numbers any army ever raised on the voluntary system, she has thrown aside the prejudices of centuries and imposed universal military service on all her men between the ages of eighteen and forty-one. Five million men enlisted in the army from the British Isles before conscription came into force. By the time the war is over at least twelve per cent. of the population will have served with the colors.

And this new army, drawn from every class and profession and trade in the United Kingdom, has shown during the last five months on the Somme, in what is by far the greatest battle of this or any other war, that they can beat the Germans at their own game. The troops that could carry such positions as Fricourt, Contalmaison and Thiepval can carry anything, and the Germans know it. We have developed the scheme of attack which they attempted at Verdun, and we have turned it against themselves on a far bigger scale, with a far heavier weight of men and metal behind it and with far greater results.

Since the battle of the Somme began over 700,000 of the enemy have been put out of action, and what has happened on the Somme is a mere joke to what is coming. We can continue it indefinitely; we can repeat it in other sectors when the right moment strikes. Combined with the stranglehold which our fleets maintain on the arteries of German life, our armies in France and Flanders, packed up by a commissariat, medical, transport, supply and repairing organization that is the last word in military efficiency, are a guarantee of victory as good as any nation could desire.

The world did not know, Germany certainly did not know, I am not sure that we even knew ourselves, of what Great Britain was capable when all her resources of character and material might were extended to the uttermost. But we know now; the measure has been taken; a great crisis has supplied the test, and the nation which Germany affected to despise has become the chief instrument of that downfall which the coming year will assuredly register.

## Bible Light for Germans

### German Piety Is Renowned for Its Uprightness and Purity

"Der Weltkrieg im Licht der Bibel"—"The World War in the Light of the Bible"—is a book by a German writer named Dunkmann, which is being largely read in Germany these days. Dunkmann claims all sorts of territory to "complete" Germany because "she alone can organize these territories and because she is the chosen nation of God which claims its Promised Land. Does not the Rhine flow through Germany as the Jordan flows through Palestine? If, like the children of Israel in Egypt, our people are becoming so great and strong that we shall have need of a larger territory, since it is necessary, our hand will arm itself with the gauntlet of iron. In all the domains of culture, of science and of art, as in those of religion and faith, Providence has multiplied for us the heroes, so much so that no other nation possesses a like treasure; captains, emperors, kings, poets, philosophers and artists; but above all our heroes in the domain of religion, our learned theologians, our fathers in the noblest sense of the word, it is wonderful to see with what complaisance God has multiplied them among us. Whilst the religion of the Russians is not at all the true Christian faith, whilst English Christianity is no more so, German piety is renowned for its uprightness and purity; it is the only true faith in the world. It alone has a legitimate object: 'Monatheism,' which distinguished Israel from all other nations as it distinguishes us from them also!" . . . "In this war the Old Testament is our faithful ally. Will it be maintained that what was just for the Jews is not so for the Germans? What the people of Israel thought it could do, neither the indignation of the neutrals nor the hypocrisy of our enemies will prevent us Germans from doing in our turn. And that is why Germany had a right to violate Belgian neutrality. Did not the Israelites ask the Amorrheans to be allowed to cross their territory, and upon the latter's refusal, legitimately conquer their country? That is how the Old Testament looks upon neutrality and its value."

### Got the Wrong Person

In no other household except that of a doctor could this mistake so plausibly have occurred.

"Get my bag for me at once!" boomed the doctor. "Some fellow says in a dying voice that he can't live without me."

"Just a moment!" interposed his wife, "I think that call is for daughter, dear."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## New Premier of Britain

### Always Had Ambition to Get Where He Is, and Managed it By Hard Work

Lloyd George, Great Britain's new Welsh Prime Minister, is no accident! He "arrived" not by chance, but because he set his courage and kept going!

There's an inkling of his purpose in the following significant passage from Lloyd George's dairy, written on the occasion of his first visit to London in 1881, when he was 17:

"Went to Houses of Parliament; very much disappointed with them. Grand buildings outside, but inside they are crabbed, small and suffocating, especially the House of Commons. I shall not say but that I viewed the assembly in a spirit similar to that in which William the Conqueror eyed England on his visit to Edward the Confessor, as the region of his future domain. Oh, Vanity!"

In 1886, at the age of 22, George was making political speeches so noticeable that he attracted a following which sent him to Parliament two years later. He had been the "boy alderman" of Carnarvon; he became the "boy M.P."

He entered the House April 17, 1890, and received an enthusiastic reception. In a letter recording his first division, he wrote, "My first division last night. I voted against bimetallism, but I couldn't tell you why." A week after his entrance to the House he was asking his first "question."

His "maiden speech," so a member who sat beside Gladstone said, delighted "the old man exceedingly." It was against an alteration in the license laws.

This "maiden speech" was memorable for a simile in which George likened Chamberlain and Winston Churchill to "political contortionists who can perform the great trick of planting their feet in one direction and setting their faces in another."

Percy S. Bullen, now New York correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, says:

"Perhaps the greatest tribute that could be paid to Lloyd George was paid within six months of his first appearance in the House of Commons, when he was dubbed by the members of the press gallery, 'the Welsh Yankee.'"

"The 'Welsh Yankee' nickname," Bullen explained, "was given largely on account of his breezily informal methods and his businesslike application to work.

"His delightfully free and easy manner with men and the fact that he seldom wore the conventional frock coat, and never a silk hat, also made him appear, rightly or wrongly, very American in the eyes of the newspaper men."

Mrs. Lloyd George, by the way, is just as democratic as her husband. Lloyd George lives in the plainest possible manner in the official residence, No. 11 Downing street. He has neither butler nor valet, and when you call at his dingy old brick house the door is opened for you by a white-aproned maid.

While he is easy of access to anybody having legitimate business, Lloyd George has a reputation for not keeping appointments.

Like Pitt (to whom he has been compared) Lloyd George seldom speaks from notes. With an amazing gift for mastering details, he has far more eloquence, like most Welshmen, than the average English speaker.

Lloyd George is usually described as a small man physically. As a matter of fact, he is above the average height. He looks rather diminutive in stature, because he has a large head set upon a frame rather small in proportion. However, he inherits a wonderful constitution.

## Live Stock of the West

### Changes Noted in Cattle Movement in Western Canada

A great change in the movement of cattle in Western Canada is disclosed in an official statement for the first eleven months of 1916 issued by the Union Stockyards at Winnipeg. Instead of going south, as formerly, the majority of young cattle are going west, and getting into the hands of Canadian farmers. During the first eleven months of 1915, out of a total of 52,223 cattle passing through the stockyards, only 7,790 went west, 44,093 went south to St. Paul. During the first eleven months of 1916, out of a total of 45,864 passing through, no fewer than 25,304 went west, and only 20,258 went south.

In other words, out of the total number of cattle passing through the yards in the first eleven months of 1915, only 16 per cent. stayed in Canada; whereas in the same period of 1916, 56 per cent. stayed in Canada. The actual number of cattle exported to the United States decreased by 23,835—54 per cent. Out of the western shipments this year, 8,289 were distributed in Manitoba, 10,030 in Saskatchewan, and 6,985 in Alberta.

## A Big Crop

### 53 Acres in Wheat More Than Pays for Quarter Section

Does farming pay in Western Canada? Here is a man who says it does and furnishes unassailable proof. John Larcome in the fall of 1914 bought a quarter section of land near Holden, Alberta, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and last spring broke and seeded 53 acres. His crop turned out well and he sold the greater part of it for $2,970. His land cost him $16.50 an acre, or $2,640, so that the 53 acre crop paid for the land and left a balance of $330, which would largely cover the cost of operations. This is not an unusual case, similar ones being frequently reported to the railway companies.

### Blaming the Newspapers

About everything on the earth and under the sea has been blamed for the high prices, and now a travelling man writes a letter and blames the newspapers. He asks: "Why did not the newspapers give some warning of the coming high prices so that people could, in a measure, have prepared for them? Editors must be acquainted with all current events, both financial and industrial, and know something of the tendency of the times. Were they in 'cahoots' with the men who bought large quantities of goods when the prices were low and are selling them when the prices have risen?" This travelling man most carefully has not been reading the editorial columns of the newspapers very closely.—Omaha World-Herald.

## Wounded Canadians Are of Great Use

### Many Employed in the Central Registry at Brighton

Many people think if a man has been injured in battle so that he cannot return to the front his days of usefulness are over. This is not the case. On a recent visit to the command at Brighton, the Canadian Associated Press was impressed with the splendid organization and perfect system which is in operation in the Central Registry there. It was further impressed with the fact that all men employed were casualties.

The Central Registry is the clearing house for all correspondence and documents. Every letter which enters Divisional Headquarters is received there. A synopsis is made of its contents and recorded in what is known as a precis slip. This slip is filed away against the almost impossible contingency of an accident occurring to the letter. All important letters are also registered in a book. They are then distributed to the branch concerned and appear on the desk of the officer in charge in the shortest possible time. When the officer has replied the letter and a copy of his reply are placed away on the file. This file is secret and it is an offence to mutilate or change it in any manner. If the point at issue is of such a nature as to require attention at a future date, this is indicated on the file and the letter will appear on the desk of the officer concerned on the morning of that date.

In the course of time a great many letters will be deposited on the same file, which will consequently be required from time to time by various branches. The system is so perfect that no matter how often the file may change hands the officer in charge of the Central Registry can always place his finger on it at a moment's notice.

Something like 700 to 1,000 communications are received by the Central Registry in a day. Very little effort of the imagination is required to appreciate what it means to open, take a precis, sort and deliver this mail. In addition all orders and communications to the various units and outside world have to be attended to by the Central Registry.

Working in the army is very different from working in civilian life. This branch gives a twenty-four hours' service. The same men would have been greatly upset had they been called upon to do the same work before they joined the army. The fact that they are working for King and country makes all the difference.

## British Prisoners In German Camp

### English Bishop Visits Ruhleben and Gives His Impressions

The first Englishman to visit, and return from an English prisoners' camp in Germany is Bishop Bury, who thus sums up his impressions:

"This never-to-be-forgotten week among my countrymen has made me more thankful than ever that I am an Englishman, and if I am not very much mistaken my imprisoned countrymen at Ruhleben have made the enemy respect us and our brave men at the front. During my stay at the camp (Ruhleben) I witnessed an exhibition football match, a play at the theatre which has been constructed under the grand stand, attended special concerts that were arranged, and, in fact, participated in all phases of camp life.

"In all my varied experience I have never seen a better organized bit of community life. The prisoners administer their own affairs entirely, and the German guard and the official censor seems to be there just to fulfil requirements.

"Ruhleben is, of course, a racecourse several times larger than that at Newbury. The horse-boxes and lofts, with one or two extra erections that have been made, are called barracks. Each has its English camp captain and vice-captain. The whole arrangements of camp life are entirely under military discipline.

"This applies equally to games, shops, school—which is like a small university — kitchens, theatre, and arts and science classes. All are perfectly organized. No profits are made, and charges of all kinds only meet the cost of expenses.

"There is a very effective body of English police, comprising some of the very best men in the camp.

"Among the 3,600 prisoners there is no crime, and the moral standard is much higher than is usual in a community of such dimensions. All kinds of civilizing, humanizing, and spiritual influences are at work.

"As for food, the men practically live upon their parcels from home. Everything that goes to the life of the camp in the way of materials, etc., has been sent out from this country or provided at the expense of the British Government.

"I may add that all letters from the men may be relied upon as accurate, as practically everyone with whom I came in contact said they found it so difficult to persuade relations at home that they were not keeping something back.

"The camp censor, a German officer, is an absolutely fair and straight man, in full sympathy with the prisoners.

"On the last night of my stay I obtained permission for the prisoners to sing "God Save the King," and this was repeated when I addressed the whole camp in the open air. I shall never forget the scene of indescribable enthusiasm."

---

Smith got married. The evening of his first pay-day he gave his bride fourteen dollars of the fifteen-dollar salary and kept only a dollar for himself.

But the second pay-day Smith gave his wife one dollar and kept fourteen dollars himself.

"Why, John," she cried, in injured tones, "how on earth do you think I can manage for a whole week on a paltry dollar?"

"Darned if I know," he answered. "I had a rotten time myself last week. It's your turn now."

### Knowing Him Like a Book

"He has a title?" remarked Miss Cayenne inquiringly.

"Yes," replied the young woman.

"Have you learned all about his personal history?"

"I don't think I have."

"Well, I should advise you do so. In my reading I have found that a very charming title may go with a highly unsatisfactory story."—Washington Star.

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"Was her dinner formal?"

"Formal? Why, even the salads weren't half dressed."

## Manitoba Serbian Relief

### Collecting Funds for Purchase of Food and Clothing for Serbian Refugees

Money is coming in rapidly to the Manitoba Serbian Relief Committee, which is working in conjunction with the Serbian Relief Fund of London, England. This money is being spent for food and clothing for Serbian refugees in the colonies formed for them in co-operation with the French authorities in Corsica and Southern France. Wounded Serbian soldiers are also assisted through this fund. Indeed the money received is applied with judgment and kindliness to the relief of the Serbian sufferers through this terrible European war.

All children who collect $5 or more for this fund—that is, for the special relief fund for the Serbian children who have become orphaned through the war, will receive a certificate from the fund signed by the Bishop of London, and their names will be placed on the "Roll of Sympathy" to be sent to the Serbian King when the war is over.

Contributions are solicited to the Manitoba Relief Fund, also the special children's fund for this cause. Further information will be gladly supplied by the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Hamilton, 49 Knappen Street, Winnipeg. All cheques, money orders and postal notes should be sent to her.

## Testing Prussia's War Theory

### Teutons Now Learning What a War of Nations Really Means

"The plain fact is that the theory of war, having been perfected in Germany about a century ago, is now for the first time being put to the test of experience on an adequate and really instructive scale. They were great logicians, were those Prussian theorists. They saw, what was manifestly true, that it was absurd for a nation to go to war with less than its whole strength. Small professional armies had a certain excuse in the days when transport was an enormous difficulty, but when the progress of engineering made it possible to feed huge hosts and to convey immense quantities of munitions, it was evident that the nation which went to war without being able and willing to throw all its weight into the struggle was playing a fool's part. . . . Logic decreed that it should be a case of all or none; and in a world in which only a few advanced thinkers (Kant among the number) had ever doubted the eternal necessity of war, 'all' was the only possible answer. To the nation which first acted up to this conception, and did so with thoroughness and diligence, great successes were assured. . . . But all the world had by this time recognized the cogency of the Prussian logic, and had seen that two (and even more) could play at the game of organizing so as to bring all their strength to bear. The result is that Prussia, confronted by half a dozen converts to her own creed, is now learning what a war of 'nations in arms' really means."—William Archer, in London Daily News.

## To Secure Data On Natural Resources

### C.P.R. Will Conduct Important Survey to Coördinate With Work of Government

An important survey of the natural resources of Canada is being undertaken in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has for its purpose the co-ordination of the work which has been so well done by many government departments and with it other data which the government has not collected, thereby making easily accessible to those qualified to utilize the information as much data as possible relative to the natural resources of Canada. Great care will be taken not to do work that has already been well done, and the effort is one which distinctly calls for co-operation. Arthur D. Little, Limited, the Canadian branch of a Boston organization of analytical chemists, are the directors of the work and will do their part of the work with the same altruistic spirit they hope to find among those who assist. The information now available is to be collected on standard forms, is to be transferred to cards in a manner to make it possible to quickly separate the cards according to required classification at the moment. Thus if one desires to know all the places in Canada where deposits of iron are to be found in proximity with limestone, water power, or some other resource, the list of localities can be supplied very quickly. To accomplish this work, which is in the interest of the whole Dominion, it will be necessary to have part time assistance from a great many people who will be willing to devote a very small fraction of their spare time to the work because of self interest, patriotism, local pride, and in some cases nominal remuneration. Those to whom the plan has been explained have offered their co-operation, and have been enthusiastic over the possibilities of the work and the advantage to the country at large in having such information thus brought together and classified for the free use of those interested. A bulletin is now being compiled setting forth in greater detail the plan and purposes of the survey, and this will be sent out especially to those whose co-operation is desired.

### Keeping Up With Father

It was a Pike county woman who indited a note to the teacher concerning the punishment of her young hopeful. The note ran thus:

"Dear Miss ——: You rite me about whippin' Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beat him up any time it is necessary to learn his lessons. He is just like his father—you have to learn him with a club. Pound nolege into him. I want him to get it and don't pay no attention what his father says—I'll handle him."—Reading Eagle.

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Gregory, aged six, was being driven from the station on his first visit to Yorkshire. His mother, noticing a troubled look on his face as he glanced about, said, "What's the matter, dear? Don't you like the beautiful country?"

"Yes, mother, but on my map Yorkshire is brown!"

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"Have you the firmness that enables you to go on and do your duty in the face of ingratitude and ungenerous criticism?"

"I ought to have. I once cooked for a camping party." — Washington Star.

# GERMANY'S GAME OF BLUFF HAS FAILED TO DECEIVE THE WORLD

## AVENGING SWORD WILL COMPLETE DOWNFALL

### Desires Peace Only Because Shadows of Defeat are Lengthening Throughout the Fatherland, and Famine Threatens to Hasten the Approaching End of Her Military Power

The Prussian fumed and blustered and clanked his dishonored sword as he strutted across the stage in the character of a peace emissary. He goes through the same sabre-rattling performance now that his insolent peace proposals have been flung back in his face by the confederated nations arrayed in arms against him, and who have taken the measure of the bully of Europe in this third year of war. Professing to be surprised by the tone of the Allied reply to a defeated foe who claims the fruits of victory, the German Press with one accord breaks into maledictions, and vows to reap with the sword the harvest of triumph which the war-lords have failed to garner by the cunning of diplomacy. Germany deceives no one by her game of bluff. She wants peace, and wants it badly, not because she sorrows over the countless graves where sleep the victims of her insatiable lust for power, not because she finds her soul and longs for the way of peace and righteousness, but because the shadows of defeat are lengthening throughout the Fatherland, and famine threatens to follow the avenging sword in completing the downfall of German pride and German military power. Nothing will silence the guns of the Allies so long as the enemy hopes to avert by premature peace negotiations the punishment that alone fits his crime.

Despite the most rigorous censorship of news, the cooking of casualty lists, and the false and misleading reports of specially-conducted war-tourists, Germany can no longer conceal from the world the desperate conditions that prevail throughout the land and that foreshadow the approaching end of her domination in Europe. Writing in The London Times of the cooked casualties, Mr. D. T. Curtin, who has been in Germany, says:

"When the great veil of mystery that shrouds Germany is lifted I believe it will be found that these casualties have, in true Berlin censor fashion, been delayed, suppressed, and confused. They are believed in by hardly any members of the only thinking party in Germany—the Social Democrats. Daily intercourse with Germans brings to light the fact that Johann, who was killed five months ago, has not been mentioned in any list, and that Heinrich, who was reported wounded, has really been dead six months.

"My inquiries on this head largely lay among those connected with the wonderful German hospitals, in which I took an interest on this as on previous visits. The German Army Medical Service makes no secret of the fact that the Government is keeping unpleasant realities from the people."

The new year is the Allied year. Comparative inactivity may prevail during the winter months, but no anxiety or despair clouds the hopes of the Allied nations. Nemesis has overtaken the ravisher of Belgium. The German war-lords may keep their people in the dark as to the fortunes of the army, but they cannot, by cooked reports, restore the balance of military power essential to victory, or satisfy the German people with stones when they cry for bread. —Toronto Globe.

## Enemy's Submarine Inhumanity

### Crew of Vessel Subjected to Brutal Treatment By the Germans

The senior wireless operator of one of the British vessels sunk by a German submarine has given an interesting account of his experiences.

"We left New York on the same day as the Deutschland," he states, "and proceeded on our voyage without incident till nearing England. I had been on duty till two a.m., and was snatching a few hours' rest in the wireless cabin when I was awakened by the bursting of a shell above my head. The dawn was just breaking, and I immediately made preparations for sending out for help. The second shell, however, from the submarine struck the aerial, and this disconnected the whole apparatus, leaving us at the submarine's mercy. The shelling continued for some time and the wireless cabin, of which I was the sole occupant, was under fire till the boats were lowered, and, in company with the captain, I was the last to leave the ship.

"The submarine commander directed one of the boats to approach his vessel, and several sailors boarded her carrying explosives and on returning the ship these were placed on board. Our cook was taken out of one of the boats, and, with a pistol pointed at his head, was directed to reveal where the stores and provisions were kept. These were loaded in one of the lifeboats still on our vessel, and we then pulled away with this in tow to the submarine. Here the commander gave certain instructions, and cross-examined the captain, the while a German sailor danced round a gun trained on our boat, the rest of the crew clapping their hands in delight at the prospect of more frightfulness.

"There was one thing I particularly noticed. The submarine had no number, but on the bow was painted the colors of the German flag in a circle.

"The commander of the submarine having gained as much information as our captain cared to impart, directed us to pull away, and, in broken English, said, 'Get to hell out of it.' We 'got,' and the last we saw was the submarine manoeuvring round our ship, preparing, no doubt, to give it the coup-de-grace.

"In a fairly rough sea, with the boat full of water, clad only in my pyjamas, oil-skin, and lifebelt, it was seven hours before we were picked up by another vessel, and right thankful were we when we landed to be received with every hospitality, and thankful to have escaped with our lives."

## The Record of Our Navy

### What the Empire Has Accomplished With the Aid of the Fleet

Sea power has never been employed with such unalloyed success; never before has a maritime country been controlled, as Germany has been controlled, with an iron dominion that has prevented it floating a keel on any of the oceans of the world. Nor is that all. Under the guardianship of the fleet we have carried out transport operations unprecedented in their character. Seven million soldiers and others have been carried overseas, in many instances making voyages of several thousand miles, apart from 1,250,000 horses and 7,000,000 tons of supplies and ammunition. This country has also been fed from the sea, and communications with the Dominions and with neutral markets have been maintained. Above all, the navy, without a day's intermission, has offered a threat to the second greatest sea power, sheltering his ships behind mines and coastal defences, and has prevented him from carrying out his widely-advertised design of invading this country. That, in brief summary, is the record of the navy.—London Telegraph.

### Canada's Peat Bogs

There are some big peat deposits in the Province of Ontario and elsewhere in Canada, some not many miles from Ottawa, and they are said to be rich in a certain something very much in demand wherever a battery of guns is in action. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle described what he called a miracle town recently in an article in The Times, relating to a place "somewhere in Great Britain," where since September, 1915, a lonely peat bog, fringing the sea, has been transformed into an industrial centre measuring already nine good miles one way, with an average of one and a half the other." This munition centre on a peat bog will be converted into a good asset of permanent value when it is through with its present State service. Is it "too late" to think of tapping some of the peat deposits of this country as a venture in State enterprise, under national service?—Ottawa Citizen.

### "Gott Strafe America"

There is a notion in England that the "Gott Strafe England" cry has ceased in Germany. I found no sign of it lessening. To it has been added "Gott Strafe America." Pastors, professors and the press have told the German women that their husbands, sons and sweethearts are killed by American shells. Prince Rupert of Bavaria has made the public statement that half the allies' ammunition is American. The feeling against America among the German women is so intense that the American flag had to be withdrawn from the American hospital at Munich, though the hospital was supported by German-American funds.—D. Thos. Curtin, in London Times.

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Two ladies on the other side of the border were holding a stairhead confab one morning on the troubles of life, and husbands in particular.

"I dinna wonder at some puir wives having to help themselves out of their husbands' trouser pockets," remarked the one.

"I canna say I like them underhand ways myself," responded the second matron. "I jist turn ma man's breeches doonside up and help masel' off the [illegible]arpet."

## The Common Soldier

### Glorious Heroism Should Be Properly Rewarded

We would appeal to the authorities to cast aside the last lingering traces of the old idea which used to prevail at army headquarters, that the common soldier was a mere cipher, and that when the State had rounded off the career of some successful Commander-in-Chief with a peerage and the insignia of several orders of knighthood, it had fully done its duty also to the great soldier's veterans. The glorious heroism displayed during this war in circumstances and surroundings of unexampled danger and hardship has led to the institution of new medals and new crosses, and yet it is the unanimous judgment of all who have seen the fighting that these honors are richly won over and over again by hundreds of men who receive no special recognition. We cannot do too much—indeed, we can never do half enough—in the way of recognition either for the living soldier or for the dead.—London Telegraph.

### Sunday and Beecher

Putting a thing over often depends upon the quality of man who tries it. The Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins expressed the opinion to me the other evening that he had seen Henry Ward Beecher use pulpit methods which Billy Sunday merely exaggerates.

"I heard Mr. Beecher preach one hot summer morning," said the rector of Holy Trinity. "As he arose in the pulpit and the congregation became hushed he exclaimed, 'It is damned hot.'

"Then, wiping his brow with a handkerchief while the startled multitude in Plymouth church sat aghast Beecher slowly continued—'is the remark I overheard a man make as I entered the church.'"

Beecher used that as the text for a powerful sermon against the use of profanity. But did you ever hear Billy Sunday do more to jolt a congregation than to begin with:

"It is damned hot!"—Girard, in Philadelphia Ledger.

### New View of the War

Two English workmen were discussing the war. "It'll be an awful long job, Sam," said one. "It will," replied the other. "You see, these Germans is takin' thousands and thousands of Russian prisoners, and the Russians is takin' thousands and thousands of German prisoners. If it keeps on, all the Russians will be in Germany and all the Germans will be in Russia. And then they'll start all over again, fightin' to get back their 'omes."

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"Are you saving up anything for a rainy day?" asked the thrifty citizen.

"Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "In a little while I expect to have enough to buy a brand-new top for my automobile."

# Remnants !

SHORT ENDS ODD LINES

## THE FINAL CLEAN-UP

We have just finished stock-taking

For the next

## THREE DAYS

We will offer winter goods at prices that will make you think you are back home.

**You are sure to need the goods, we need the room and the money. Spring goods are pouring in**

**Enough said. Come and see for yourself**

**F. E. Fraser & Co.** Wainwrigh and Fabyan


## LOCALS

Mr T. G. Cook left for Edmonton on business on last Sunday's train.

St Patricks Heath, Sunday Feb 4th, 3 p.m.—Evensong and Holy Communion, 2.30 Sunday school, Preacher—The Vicar.

Mr and Mrs E. Burton, returned Sunday from Prince Albert, where they spent a pleasant holiday with friends and relatives.

Mrs E. Carbert and Mr and Mrs A. D Ferguson were week-end visitors at Ribstone with the former's brother John L. Crittenden.

Miss Ione Peterson left by Sunday's train for Calgary where she will enter upon a course of training for the nursing profession.

Assistant Provincial Sherriff Mr John Rs was in town last week making the appointment of a Bailiff to take the place of V. E. Graham, resigned.

A meeting of Adeline Rebekah lodge no 54 will be held in their lodge room tomorrow evening (Thursday) The degree will be exemplified. a full attendance is requested.

The annual business meeting of St Andrews Presbyterian Congregation will be held on Feb 4th. The meeting will begin at 8:15. Business reports of different organizations and election of officers.

M. A. Boyer left, today for the Peace River to bring back his son Louis who is on the sick list. He expects to be away about two weeks.

R. Snyder from post card communication from Fred Kyle formerly a station agent here reports him well and still in active service in France.

B. M. Robinson former citizen now with the British forces, has had narrow escape recently, having had his horse shot to atoms from beneath him. The man and horse just in front of him were also blown to pieces. It is something of a miracle that Mr Robinson escaped and is still well.

**STATEMENT OF EDGERTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

**Total Receipts**

| | |
|---|---|
| To balance on hand from previous year | $ 293.05 |
| Govt. grant for exhibition | 944.06 |
| Membership fees 1914 and donations in cash | 189.00 |
| Entry fees, good farms | 40.00 |
| Entry fees, field competition | 121.20 |
| Advertisements in prize list | 197.00 |
| Exhibition privileges | 224.80 |
| Donations in flour and goods, cash value | 45.50 |
| | $2399.61 |
| Interest | 33.32 |
| Total receipts | $2,432.93 |

**Total Expenditures**

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid in prizes at exhibition | $ 982.00 |
| Field grain competition | 250.00 |
| Good farms competition | 140.00 |
| School prizes | 45.75 |
| Total paid in prizes | 1,517.75 |
| Paid in prizes at seed grain fair | 100.10 |
| Total paid in prizes | 1,617.85 |
| Improvements to buildings and grounds | 67.50 |
| Paid on land | 50.00 |
| Printing | 42.95 |
| Postage and stationery | 11.10 |
| Advertising | 4.20 |
| Salaries | 30.00 |
| Fare, hotel bills, etc. | 12.30 |
| 1915 checks paid in 1916 | 53.00 |
| | $1,865.60 |
| Balance in hand | 567.33 |
| | $2,432.93 |


# Warning !

All persons are hereby notified to watch this space hereafter. If you miss any of the bargains the fault is not ours

**WELL JUST FOR A STARTER**

A1 large new pillow cases 25 and 35c. pr.

Also a llmited number of

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for the right foot

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Boys Winter Caps Regular 60c and 75 Sale Price . . . . . **35c.**

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Mens Strongly Sewn Winter Hats Regular Priced $1.25 to $1.50 Extra Special . . . . . **45c.**

Mens Winter Caps. See Window for these specials. Who will get this dandy J. B. Stetson winter Hat, size 7 1-8 at . . . . . **$2.00**

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Milanda, Moosing, Trip to Cuba, Solicitor, Baled Havana, Orlandos, Julia Arthur, Almoras, regular 10c. Cigars, Balance of month 5 for 25c.

Hand made Pittsburg stogies, 12 for 25c.

Optimo, a 15c. cigar, balance of month 3 for 25c.

**Cigarettes.**

Blue Line and Dardanelles, silver tip, reg. 15 for 10c.

**Tobaccos.**

King Edward and Torpedo, reg. 10c, tins 4 for 25c.

Dominion mixture, regular 25c, tins 20c.

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